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M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Commercial Matter, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DISCRIMINATIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Gathering of the Members.

How the New Constitution Will Affect the Session.

Knotty Questions for the Supreme Court.

DISCUSSION OF ITS PROVISION AS TO ELECTION OF U. S SENATORS.

Mr. Buckalew's Twenty-Three Amendments.

Republican Caucus Yesterday.

Good Resolutions for the New Year.

Distribution of the Offices.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1874.

Nominations Amicably Agreed On.

All opposition ceased in both branches today. Rogers gave up the fight for the Assistant Clerkship of the Senate, and accepted the place of Transcriber, which ended the fight here. In the House, the Philadelphia delegation caucused on Clerk. The vote stood ten for Shurlock, to five for Selfridge, which practically ended the fight for Clerk in favor of Shuriock.

The House Caucus

met to-night, with Mylin, of Lancaster, as chairman.

McCormick was nominated for Speaker; Shurlock for Clerk; Smull and Morrison for Assistant Clerks. The caucus appointed a committee of nine to report the other officers. They will report to-morrow.

The Senate Caucus

nominated Strang for Speaker; Errett for Clerk; McAfee and Cochran for Assistant Clerks, and the following State Transcribing Clerks: John D. Fleming, of Allegheny; W. A. Rupart, of Crawford; Samuel E. Nyce, of Montgomery; E. Cowan, of Warren, and J. S. Sneezelie, of Lancaster. Sergeant-at-Arms, H. S. Thomas, of Chester; Assistants, A. S. P. McCall, of Allegheny, and John Tomlinson, of Philadelphia. Doorkeeper, J. Cromer, of Fulton; Assistant, Wm. Coats, of Allegheny. Postmaster, Lewis B. Richtmeyer, of Wayne. Messenger, Samuel Cliff, of Philadelphia; Assistants, John W. McKinley, of Lawrence, and Thomas Roberts, of Beaver. Chaplain, J. W. Sayres.

The Democratic Caucus

meets to-morrow. It is expected that they will rule Josephs out and resolve to raise the point in the House, that members must be sworn in by a judge, as required by the new Constitution. The Attorney General decides that both houses must organize under the old Constitution.

It is reported that Brockway intends to resign and let Buckalew be elected in his place.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1874.

Assembling for Work—Important Questions.

Almost all the members have arrived, and great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the course of the Legislature under the new Constitution as to an election of United States Senator by this Legislature.

Mr. Wallace Interviewed.

Senator Wallace, in an interview with several members of the House, said that one of the evils to be corrected by constitutional reform was corruption in the elections for United States Senator; that on this subject the meaning and spirit of the new Constitution is that the people shall, at the polls, elect a new Legislature to choose a Senator, and that any other interpretation is tyrannical and deprives the people of their clear right of choice. It is the plain instruction of the Democracy to their Representatives at Harrisburg, to promptly enact such legislation as will put into operation and faithfully carry out all the provisions of the new Constitution. There are provisions in that instrument unwise and inexpedient; these should be remedied by amendment at the earliest possible moment, and, until so remedied, they should be respected and obeyed by all.

Republican Caucus.

At three o'clock this afternoon, a joint meeting of the Republicans of the Senate and House met for consultation. Senator Rutan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the legislature will labor with all their might to give full force and effect to all the provisions of the new Constitution, and will endeavor earnestly to perfect the legislation necessary to that end.

Resolved, That the best interests of the State require that the greatest possible economy should be practised in providing for the expenditure of the public funds.

Resolved, That a joint committee of ten from the house and five from the Senate be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting what measures are necessary in the joint rules and order of business in the two houses under the new Constitution, and report generally what duties devolve upon the legislature at this session.

Little Interest in Little Positions.

Very little interest is taken in many of the minor positions, as the general impression prevails that the pruning knife will be resolutely applied on the appropriation bill for the session.

Officers of the Two Houses.

Mr. McCormick will be Speaker, and Mr. Shurlock, of Beaver, Chief Clerk of the House, with Morrison as Assistant. In the Senate, Strang will be elected Speaker. Senator McSherry, of Adams, will receive the caucus nomination and support of the Democrats for Speaker of the Senate. Orris, of Centre, will be supported for the same place in the House. There is some talk of Wagoneller contesting the seat of Senator Andy Hill, and Nagle, of Philadelphia, that of John Lamon, of the Third District of Philadelphia.

The City Charter

has not been signed. The Governor's message will not be delivered before Wednesday noon.

Foreign Insurance Companies.

Insurance Commissioner Montgomery Foster is preparing a supplement to the general insurance law, which will compel all foreign companies to file evidence of paid up capital before taking risks in this State.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1874.

Very few members of either House are on the ground, but more are expected on the night trains. There are probably about a dozen Senators and forty members of the House circulating round in a desolate and distracted state, for want of something to do, and finding nothing to put their hands to.

Caucusing goes on slowly, in consequence, there not being enough members here to determine anything; but the pulse of every member of either House has been very carefully felt by the various aspirants.

In the Senate, there seems to be little struggle for the various places, except for Assistant Clerk. There are twenty Republican Senators, and some twenty-two places to fill, so that each Senator will get an officer, and having named him, there is no further struggle. Mr. Rogers, of McKean, seems to be one of the Assistant Clerks, and both the old Assistants, McAfee and Cochran, want to be re-elected. From present appearances, the old Assistants will be re-elected, and it is possible that they may go through without opposition.

In the House, the opposition to McCormick, for Speaker, has to-day evaporated, both Mylin and Myers having withdrawn. There are a few members of the House who do not yield readily to this selection, although their opposition does not seem to be personal. Mr. Wolfe, of Union, Mr. Henry, of Cambria, and Mr. Bailey, of Chester, appear to embrace the whole of this class, so far, and they have been working vigorously, to-day, to get up an effective opposition; but they have succeeded in nothing beyond looking at the possibility of getting up a bolt. So far, the prospect is not encouraging, and has not, I think, been seriously entertained.

The two Houses will hold their caucusses on Monday, to agree upon their lists of officers. There will also, probably, be a joint caucus of the Republican members of both Houses on Monday afternoon to discuss what is required to be done by the Legislature under the new Constitution. There is a very wide diversity of opinion as to what is required. Some think one thing and some another; and in this wide divergence there is a strong existing necessity that the Republican members should meet together and compare opinions, and see if there is any common ground on which they can stand and act together. It is understood, to-night, that a preamble and resolutions will be drawn up for the adoption by the Legislature, submitting to the Supreme Court a series of questions setting forth the doubts that have arisen as to the proper construction of that instrument, and asking that body to solve and decide them. I have not seen these resolutions; but they have been carefully prepared, and if the Supreme Court meets the questions presented and decides them, their decision will remove many serious difficulties out of the path of the Legislature.

It is reported, here, that Mr. Buckalew, when the Constitutional Convention met on the 27th ult., was so deeply impressed with the many contradictory provisions of the new Constitution, and the many omissions of important provisions necessary to carry it into successful operation, had a list of *twenty-three amendments* prepared, which he intended to offer to the Convention for adoption, and ask it to submit them to a vote of the people on the third Tuesday of February next; but he was beset by so many remonstrances against such a course as a confession of the gross imperfections of the new instrument, that he withheld them. The fact, however, remains, that Mr. Buckalew regarded it as too imperfect to put it into successful operation; and if it needs to be amended in twenty-three places, it may easily be conceived what embarrassing questions are in preparation for solution by the Supreme Court. There is no escape, however, from the necessity; and if the Supreme Court does not solve them, the Legislature must flounder, throughout the session, in a sea of doubts and uncertainties.

There is a struggle going on to-night, for Clerk of the House, between Mr. Shurlock, of Beaver, and Mr. Selfridge, the old Clerk. It is hard, from present appearances, to guess at the result, but I may be able to apprise you of it by telegraph. SPECIAL.

NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.

Demonstration in Union Square Yesterday—Attempt to Interview City Officials — Incendiary Addresses — Mass Meeting Called for Thursday.

NEW YORK, January 5.—About a thousand unemployed workingmen met in mass meeting this morning, in Union Square, in response to a call issued by one Patrick A. Dunn, to denounce the Board of Assistant Aldermen in failing to order heads of departments to have all work done by day labor instead of by contract. Theodore H. Banks, who appears at all similar meetings, was made temporary chairman, and in the course of a short address urged the workingmen to come to the front and held their own against swindling politicians who wanted to keep them in starvation. He advised them, however, not to make a definite action now, but wait for the open air meeting of next week, arranged by the Committee of Safety, at the close of which the unemployed would march to the City Hall and pass in review before the Mayor and Aldermen. Dunn, who issued the call, now appeared, and was made permanent chairman. He advised the workingmen not to be too hasty, at the same time urging them to organize on the spot and march to City Hall and await the reply of the Mayor, Comptroller and Aldermen to their demands. One Maguire followed, saying if the demands were not acceded to by fair means, then force must be used to prevent the heads of the departments from having their own way. A committee of five were appointed to wait on the Mayor and Comptroller, after which all started for City Hall, their numbers being increased as they moved through the streets. On reaching the Hall, the committee of five attempted to see the Mayor and different heads of departments, but failed in every instance. The crowd that accompanied them then listened to more addresses and, after resolving to hold a grand demonstration on Thursday next, dispersed.

TRAGEDY IN GREENE COUNTY, OHIO.

An Aged Couple Attacked in Their Bed—Murderous Blows Freely Given—The Lady Fatally Injured—Arrest of the Alleged Assassin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., January 5, 1874.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a dastardly attempt at murder and robbery was made near Jamestown, in this county. The occurrence took place at the residence of Mr. McDonald, who keeps the toll gate one-fourth of a mile from Jamestown, on the Xenia pike. At the time mentioned, Mr. Jerry McDonald was at his father's and heard a terrible crash in the front part of the house, which also awoke his wife. Before they had time to surmise what the noise meant, they heard cries of "Murder!" "Help!" &c. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald instantly rushed into the room occupied by their aged parents, where they beheld the would-be murderer in the act of dealing a death blow upon the mother. At this timely interference the scoundrel fled, leaving the old lady seriously injured. The old gentleman had been silenced by a blow on the side of his head. Of the blows received by Mrs. McDonald, one upon her forehead, it is thought, will prove fatal. The door was broken open by a sledge-hammer, procured at a blacksmith shop in Jamestown. Samuel Hayslett, a young man of Jamestown, was arrested, and had a preliminary trial before Esquire Steckley to-day, the result not yet known.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Disappearance of the Treasurer of Richland County, Ohio, with $111,412.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 5, 1874.

R. H. Rowland, Treasurer of Richland county, was discovered this morning to be a defaulter to an amount exceeding $100,000. He has been absent from his office since last Wednesday, having left at that time for a trip to Cincinnati. Not returning at the time expected, suspicion was aroused, and on examination of the safe this morning by the Deputy Treasurer, the County Commissioners and the securities, $111,412 was found missing. Of this amount, $60,000 has been loaned to parties in Mansfield, but the attorney of Rowland, Colonel M. D. Dickey, refuses to give the names of the borrowers. He claims about $20,000 of this amount to be collectable. A balance of $51,412 in money is supposed to have been carried off by the defaulting treasurer. The securities on the bond of Rowland are Colonel B. Burns, James Rowland, G. F. Carpenter, Henry C. Hedges, E. McCoy, John B. Nesbet and Dimon Stingo. They are men of means, and the county is secured from loss. Rowland was elected treasurer two years ago on the Republican ticket. He has always, hitherto, stood high for honesty and integrity. His defalcation has given a great shock to his friends and the entire community.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

The Kennedy Homicide—Female Postoffice Clerks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 5, 1874.

The examination of McCarty, charged with the murder of Kennedy, commenced to-day. Kelley, who was arrested as being implicated in the affair, was discharged, and the testimony tends to show that McCarty acted in self-defense.

Postmaster Douglass opened his office this morning with female clerks, in place of male.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 5, 1874.

The Second Presbyterian congregation took possession of and dedicated their new church building yesterday. The services in the morning were conducted by Dr. Hays, President of the College, and in the evening by Dr. Brownson, pastor of the First Church.

CRIMES.

Infanticide at Forest, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, O., January 5, 1874.

The dead body of a colored infant was found this morning floating in a reservoir in the rear of Shaffer's stable, in this place. The coroner's inquest failed to elicit any additional facts in regard to the case.

A Young Man Kills His Sister with a Poker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., January 5, 1874.

A most deplorable homicide occurred within two miles of this place last night. While Clinton Knouff, aged seventeen, son of a widow, was playing a violin, he was interrupted by his sister, an esteemed young lady, who jerked the bow from his hand and entreated him to cease playing on the Sabbath. Finding her efforts of no avail, she started to an adjoining room to inform her mother of his return, when the young man became enraged, and seizing a fire-poker, struck her on the head, inflicting a wound from which she died almost instantly. The young man seems much distressed, and fears are entertained that he will commit suicide.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed near Akron.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., January 5, 1874.

George Buch, a brakeman, fell from an Atlantic and Great Western freight train, at Dennison station, west of this city, this afternoon, and was run over and instantly killed. He was thirty years old, and leaves a family at Galion.

Fell Under a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., January 5, 1874.

Frank Oiner, aged sixteen, while playing about a train at Hebron, Ind., to-day, fell under it and had both legs cut off. He is not expected to live.

The Latest Novelty.

The Ginger Fruit Cake, from the mammoth establishment of Messrs. S. S. Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty street, is the latest novelty in the cake line. They are exceedingly toothsome and appetizing. Ask your grocer for them.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REDUCING THE ESTIMATES.

Army Bill Reduced by Six Millions.

Over Three Millions Cut from the Naval Bill.

Candidates for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

President Grant at the Capitol

Scheme for Feeding the Hungry in the South.

NEW ELECTION IN LOUISIANA PROPOSED.

Attorney General Williams's Prospects no Brighter.

The Spanish Complications.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1874.

Estimates for the Army.

The House Committee on Appropriations, at their meeting this morning, agreed upon a further reduction of two millions in the army estimates, or a total of about four millions on the whole bill. The reductions made by the department amounted to two millions, making a total reduction of six millions. The amount allowed is twenty-eight and one-half millions, or about two and one-half millions less than the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Estimates for the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day submitted a statement of over three millions reductions practicable in the estimates for the naval establishment. This, of course, is based on the supposition that there will be no further necessity for the extensive preparations required by the warlike aspect of our relations with Spain. The expenditures on account of the work already done in that connection will be covered by the four million naval emergency bill. The Secretary will appear before the committee in person to-morrow. The largest reductions will be made in the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. The estimates for next year are the same as the appropriations for this year.

Aspirants for General Sweet's Position.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of General Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has started a lively race among aspirants for that office. Mr. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, at present a deputy commissioner, is supported by the office, and seems to have the best chance.

Grant at the Capitol.

The President visited the Capitol to-day, and spent two hours in the President's room, in consultation on various subjects, prominent among which was the issue of rations to the people of certain districts in the South where there is a scarcity. After a brief interview with Speaker Blaine, he received the Louisiana Republican delegation in Congress, who, it is understood, urged a new election, believing that it would be the most feasable method of quieting the political excitement in that State. They could not, dent of Kellogg's re election. This would also dispose of the Pinchback embarassment. The President next had a long conversation with Senator Cameron, after which he received a number of other Senators, including the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williams's Nomination.

The President manifested an interest in the nomination of Judge Williams. Several Senators, spoken to on the subject to-night, pronounced the case of Williams less objectionable than ever. The withdrawal of the nomination was suggested to the President to-day, and it is stated positively to-night that the President will, probably, withdraw the nomination and end the controversy.

Affairs in Spain.

The sudden turn of political affairs in Spain, though not considered impossible at any moment, has given rise to considerable surprise, as it was the general belief that Castelar would be able to control matters. The appointment of Marshal Serrano as the chief of executive power is looked upon as inimical to future satisfactory negotiations with Spain respecting the questions arising out of the Virginius case.

The Nomination of Mr. Cushing

as Minister to Spain was not referred to-day, as there was no Executive session.

The Pension List.

The reduction in the pension list for last year was small, while the additions were unusually large. The probable restoration of the Southern pensioners of the war of 1812, who were dropped during the rebellion and other applications, it is feared, will require an increase of the thirty millions required for pensions.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The General Assembly convened this morning, in the House of Representatives, and all but eight members answered to the roll call. George L. Converse, of Franklin, was chosen Speaker, Thomas Coughlin, of Crawford, Chief Clerk, Daniel L. Crites, of Allen, First Assistant; W. B. Dodds, of Hamilton, Second Assistant; J. L. Huston, Sergeant-at-Arms, of Hamilton, Henry L. Bishop, of Cuyahoga, First Assistant, and J. T. Martin, of Seneca, Second Assistant. As soon as the House was organized a resolution was offered asking Congress to repeal the salary-grab law. This resolution was referred to a special committee with instructions to amend, so as to censure President Grant for signing said bill, and report the resolution back to-morrow.

The Senate organized at 10 A. M., with Lieutenant Governor Mueller in the chair. All the Senators were present, and effected a permanent organization by electing S. K. Donavin, of Delaware, Chief Clerk; W. H. Shircliff, of Licking, First Assistant; W. H. Morgan, of Scioto, Second Assistant; C. R. Parker, Sergeant-at-arms; George W. Lee, of Fairfield, First Assistant, and Charles Negley, of Darke, Second Assistant.

The annual message of Governor Noyes shows the aggregate debt of Ohio to be thirty-two million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. The State debt has been reduced during the past year $372,484, while local indebtedness has increased $2,442,575. The levy for State purposes is less than one-sixth of the entire taxation, and that for the county expenses more than five-sixths. In view of this fact the Governor suggests the propriety of restricting, by legislative enactments, the power of municipal and local organizations to create debts and impose taxes. The recommendation is also made for the appropriation of $5,000 to erect hatching houses for the propagation of fish; for inquiring into the manner of doing business of fast freight and transportation companies, and for a law to compel Ohio corporations, under heavy penalties, to keep their transfer books, or duplicates thereof, in Ohio; and to compel the closing of transfer books at least ten days before the annual meeting of stockholders; also, some legislation that will compel railroad companies to pay their full share of taxation. On the subject of convict labor, the Governor suggests that he is satisfied it would be more profitable for the State to utilize and control convict labor than to adhere to the present contract system; at all events, prisons should be so conducted as to interfere less with outside labor; also that less discretion should be left with the court in passing sentence for criminal offenses. The request is made that the people of Ohio do their full share to make the Centennial Exposition a success, and that the Legislature make an appropriation for the expenses of the State Board for Ohio, hereafter to be appointed to co-operate with the National Board of Commissioners. Appropriations are also asked for completing the geological survey of Ohio. Also that the Miami and Ohio universities be changed to normal schools of the higher grade, and that liberal appropriation be made for benevolent institutions and for the erection of a monument over the remains of Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, Ohio. Also for the care of the Confederate cemetery at Columbus.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The Legislature met to-day at the Mechanic's Institute. Governor Kellogg's message was very long. The total debt of the State is $24,283,336. The Governor proposes the funding of the whole debt at sixty cents on the dollar, in new seven per cent. consols. He regrets that large appropriations made for railroads have resulted in the failure to build a road to Texas. He recommends the revision or repeal of a large number of laws, and says that if the members forming the opposing body do not come in and take the seats which have been kept open for them, they must take all the responsibility of the result of their conduct.

The McEnery Legislature met but had no quorum. In view of the fact that the Kellogg Legislature is recognized by the President, the McEnery Legislature will remain in session only a short time, adopting, however, before it adjourns, an address to Congress upon the political situation in Louisiana.

Adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The steamships Australia and Pennsylvania, from Glasgow and Washington, from Stettin, arrived at New York yesterday.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. The Chair, Mr. Carpenter, laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate, in reply to the resolution of December 17, calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the government. Laid on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to repeal the bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, and recommended that, with such amendments, the bill be passed. Mr. Edmunds said he had no hesitation in stating that the committee had agreed substantially in the amendments.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. of the compensation of all officers of the government whose salaries exceed one thousand dollars per annum, or five dollars per day.

Mr. CAMERON objected, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the House bill to establish the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates was taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, striking out the first three sections and substituting other sections repealing the act of March 3, 1873, and fixing the salary as it was prior to the passage of that act, and further providing that the compensation of the several heads of departments be eight thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, and the Interior, the Postmaster General, and Attorney General to communicate to the Senate the number of officers and employees connected with their respective departments who are furnished with official postage stamps, either directly or indirectly, and if it is the custom, when writing to parties not connected with the department for information, to inclose an official stamp for prepayment.

Mr. BRUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution directing the Finance Committee, in order to prevent inflation of the currency and to meet the necessities of the government, to consider the expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary loans, and authorize national banks to use certificates of indebtedness issued for such loans as part of their reserve, also to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal tender notes equal in amount to those which have been or may be paid out of the forty-four million dollars heretofore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered printed.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the national banking law should not be so amended as to prohibit stockholders and officers of national banks from being concerned in the business of private banking or near the location of a national bank, whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce a greater rate of interest than allowed by law.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for a commission to prepare and report to Congress a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping and navigation law. Referred.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a joint resolution to appoint Asa Gray, of Massachusetts; J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, and Asa T. Stewart, of New York, regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place, respectively, of Louis Agassiz, deceased, and Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. B. Astor, terms expired; also to reappoint John McLain, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, of the District of Columbia, whose terms have expired. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to regulate and facilitate commerce across navigable rivers forming the boundary of States. It provides that all railway bridges across such rivers shall be declared public highways, and shall be equally open to the use of every railway having a terminus at or near such bridges, upon payment to the owner of such bridges and approaches thereto, of a reasonable compensation. The estimates for and conditions which the bill in detail prescribes. Referred.

Mr. PRATT moved the legislation in regard to the increase of compensation, and said that Congress had erred in this matter and should retrace its steps. He thought the bill should be repealed, and hoped the demand for economy, now coming from all sections, would be heard.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over and the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance before the holidays, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at present to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made to the country for the earliest practicable resumption of United States notes in coin, was taken up.

Mr. BOGY addressed the Senate. He thought the whole system of legal tenders vicious and contrary to sound financial policy, but the wants of the country, and of his section particularly, were so pressing that there was no time now to remedy the evil. The country wanted speedy relief. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of currency. The six New England States had received one hundred and ten million dollars, when they were entitled to but thirty-nine millions; the Middle States had received an excess of sixty millions; while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty one millions, and the Western States twenty-one millions. He advocated the issue of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, an additional issue of fifty million dollars in legal tenders, and an issue of twenty-five million in national bank notes to Western banks. The consideration of the latter he regarded as the interest in the silver, if given it required. Adjourned.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment that Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the Forty-third Congress, who have received their compensation since March 4th, 1873, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, shall hereafter receive in such monthly installments as will make an aggregate for the whole Congress at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment. As for himself he would have the salaries as at present, but would not bestow them another term. He denounced the repeal of the specie clause in the bill that did not wipe out the entire salary bill, except as it related to the President and Supreme Court. He was opposed to any law to cut down the salary of the next President, and believed that he should have the same salary as the present one, be he Democrat, Liberal or Republican.

Mr. THURMAN did not see any difficulty in voting for the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Pratt). He felt it to be his duty to make no factious issue in his power, the law increasing salaries and the effects thereof.

Mr. MORRILL thought the money received by Senators was their private property, and could not be taken from them. The appointment of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) if the bill should become a law today, and he (Logan) should resign his seat in the Senate to-morrow, could the government of the United States recover the money already paid him? He hoped the Senator from Ohio would answer that question.

Mr. THURMAN—I am afraid to answer. The Senator from Maine is not in order to keep his money (Laughter.)

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the amendment. He did not believe Congress had a right to exercise that power. He favored the repeal of the bill, and would vote for its repeal, but would reject all other propositions.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the correspondence in regard to the Virginius, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The session of the House, after the vacation was resumed at noon, with a pretty full attendance of members and the densely crowded galleries. Immediately after the reading of the journal of the 19th of December, the Speaker proceeded to a call of States for bills for reference. Under the call a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of a commission of three persons on the subject of the hours and hours of labor, and on the profits between labor and capital in the United States, and the relations and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and the currency.

By Mr. KILLINGER, for a uniform system of railroad transportation in the United States.

By Mr. BECK, to provide a uniform currency and the retirement of National bank notes, and the substitution of 3 65-100 bonds.

By Mr. ARTHUR, to repeal the provisions of the law requiring a pivot draw in the bridge across the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati; also repealing all acts imposing taxation on State banks and bankers; also to encourage mechanical industry.

The House then resumed consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. STEPHENS then proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. LANGSTON, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill.

Mr. MILLS opposed it as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Mr. ELLIOTT obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in reference to the steamer Virginius. The message was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan—Annual Meeting—Financial Exhibit—Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 5, 1874.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad was held in this city to-day. Hon. S. W. Hiller, of Napoleon, Ohio, was called to preside, and F. B. Skinner, of Battle Creek, Mich., was elected Secretary. A report was submitted from the Michigan division, which is one hundred miles in length. Twelve miles of the northern end are completed. Upon the balance of the line, eighty-eight miles to the Ohio State line, $604,552 have been paid, the main portion for grading, engineering, right of way. The work remaining to be done is estimated at $18,545; indebtedness, $62,492 76; assets and subscriptions unpaid, $60,217. S. B. Sturgis submitted a report of the Ohio division, of which the following is an abstract: Total subscription to all branches, $1,130,890 00; total paid, $770,691 04; leaving a balance of $360,289 41 unpaid. The total amount expended on the line is $821,100 44. After the reports were read, balloting for directors was proceeded with, and the following were unanimously elected: S. B. Sturgis, R. F. Smith, V. H. Colfler, H. C. Lewis, F. A. Gorham, W. Swayne, H. C. Hedges, W. Sheffield, Jas. Fisk, D. B. Hughes, Irving Brooks, F. N. Smith and William Sheffield. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Coldwater, Michigan, on the first Monday of January, 1875. There not being a quorum of the directors-elect present in the city to-day, no organization of the board, by the selection of officers, was made.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1874.

HENRY CLEWS & CO. RESUME.

Henry Clews & Co. resumed their banking business to-day, announcing the fact in a circular, in which they warmly thank their creditors for their forbearance, and declare their readiness now to pay all obligations in full.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Bar Association of this city will consider in special session to-morrow evening the question of the nomination of George H. Williams for Chief Justice of the United States.

SUICIDE OF A SHIPPING MERCHANT.

Robert K. Johnson, Jr., a partner in the shipping house of Crocker, Wood & Co., No. 52 South street, of this city, committed suicide at his residence in Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been very unwell for a few days previously.

Funeral of Gen. B. J. Sweet.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The funeral of Gen. B. J. Sweet, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, took place at Lombard, Ill., to-day, in presence of a large gathering of personal friends of deceased, including a number of distinguished citizens of this and other cities. Rev. Robert Collyer officiated, and delivered a touching and beautiful address. At the conclusion of the services, the remains were conveyed to the Rose Hill Cemetery for interment.

The mother of invention keeps hard at work. The patent office receipts for December were larger than for any corresponding month, since 1869.

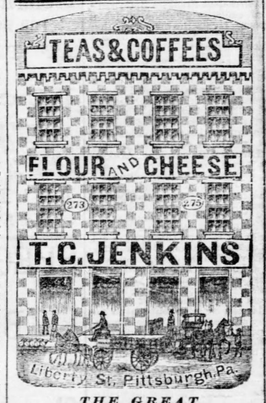
THE lecture announced in these columns yesterday to be delivered at Y. M. C. A. rooms, by Prof. Langley, on Thursday of this week, has been postponed until next week. Further notice will be given as to time of lecture.

Inducements Offered

for cash to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

The ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags

JENKINS'S LILLY MILL'S, bbls. and bags

JENKINS'S NOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.

JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First or Second floor. Address box 344.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH fifty Thousand Dollars Capital, to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable business in this city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST—IN A Wholesale or Retail House, or Manufacturing Business, by a man that has had long experience in business and is ready to work. Address for one week, H. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARried and ten single, preferred. Quarters can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Hooks and eyes, blacksmith, machine, brick and stone masons, carpenters. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO COAL OPERATORS—A Man and Son desire to make an engagement with some Coal Operators to bring coal out of the mines and deliver it on track on the side or river by the cent or bushel; have had ten years' experience; good reference can be required; would like an interest in the mines, if satisfactory. Address J. M. P., Ormsby Postoffice, Pa.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral Lands, in tracts to suit purchasers, from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchange for property in city or country, property at its market value, by applying to C. EWEN, 146 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL MY Rubber Stamps in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, &c. Territory reserved to local agents. Send for my day and night sellers' circulars free. G. A. HARPER, 61 Vine street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and beautiful Rubber Fans. Page's Fountain Pens. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS—ON all active New York Stocks; $10 OR UP buy privilege for 100 shares for 30 days. For full information call on or address LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14, and one 8x20 Inch Engines, in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-Hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable. Engines 2 to 60 horse-power. Apply to JAMES HYDE & CO., corner Marion av

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874.

PROBLEM for Congressional inflationists: How to make an empty bag stand upright.

A HINT for Congressmen who are in the woods. The best way of blazing a path out of them is to take a good look at the compass of conscience, and then cut straight.

IT IS now in order for Congressmen to remember that there is a time when the statute of limitations with respect to patience and forbearance, not less than with regard to other matters, becomes operative and goes into full effect.

IF MR. BUCKALEW had not been interfered with, he would have proposed a series of twenty-three amendments to our new Constitution, to be voted upon by the people on the third Tuesday of February next. It is altogether probable that that instrument will before long come to resemble PAT's coat, in that the original cloth cannot be seen for the patches.

AS WILL be seen by reference to our correspondence from Harrisburg, the Supreme Court is to be called upon by the Legislature to untangle the knotty snarls of the new Constitution. The questions to be submitted to our court of last resort are numerous; and that august body will have no easy task in explaining away the too frequent contradictions of our recently adopted fundamental law.

THE New York *World* devotes a column to the deliberate slaughter of ELI PERKINS, who lately lectured in that city. This is unkind; seeing that ELI, although as destitute of intellect as it is possible for a fully developed mammalian to be, nevertheless—judging from its course with regard to current affairs—pretty fairly represents the average faculties and capacities of the able hypercritics of that important organ of Democratic opinion.

"THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is scolding a Memphis paper for stealing its items. There is one difficulty which will always seriously retard the giving of credit for anything that comes out of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL—you can't tell what paper to credit it to."—*Chicago Times.*

Pretty conclusive evidence of originality, most readers of other papers will be apt to think. Considering, however, that it comes from a journal which burrows in the slums for its facts, and derives its morals from the sewer, we don't appreciate the compliment very highly.

THE United States Senatorial race in Virginia is an uncommonly lively one. There are some twelve or fifteen aspirants, and of them it is generally thought that ex-Senator R. M. T. HUNTER stands the best chance. He is one of the men who helped to delude the South into treason and rebellion, and who, having learned nothing, and regarding nothing as settled by the war, maintains that the general government ought to pay the ex-slaveholders four hundred millions of dollars as compensation for the emancipation of their slaves. His value as a legislator may therefore be inferred.

IT IS gratifying to note the steady progress which the establishment of art schools is making in various portions of the country. Philadelphia, Boston and Buffalo, are the latest cities to move in the matter, and other populous centers would do excellently well to follow their example; since, in addition to the refining and civilizing influences of art, cultivated for its own sake, it contributes alike to local and national welfare, helping at all points, giving fresh impulses to capital and unlocking new and more lucrative doors to labor. "Take care of the beautiful," said wise GOETHE: "the useful will take care of itself."

THE life insurance of our country is larger than in all the other nations of the globe, which, in the aggregate, amount to $2,523,-000,000, which is $827,025,000 less than the amount credited to the United States. This is not a bad test of the standard of our material civilization. In this connection it may be stated that the past year has been a very prosperous one for fire insurance companies. Losses have been comparatively small since the Chicago and Boston fires. Furthermore, those disastrous conflagrations warranted the companies in advancing the rates, while, at the same time, they stimulated property owners generally to insure their buildings.

THUS far Congress has chiefly seemed intent on illustrating SHAKSPEARE's saying, "All the world's a stage." The country, however, has had its fill of mere histrionic philosophy and heroism. The time for simulated public zeal, simulated philanthropy, simulated patriotism, simulated enthusiasm for progressive ideas, is past. There has been too much of this rhetorical posturing. Hereafter that body will be judged solely by its fruits; and members may as well understand, first as last, that no mere professed devotion to the interests of liberty and humanity will be allowed to weigh a feather's weight in mitigation of their lack of the primary elements of intellectual and moral integrity.

A HEAVY falling off in our exports has heretofore been regarded as certain with the advent of the ensuing spring. In consequence, however, of the carrying of large stocks of cotton, produce and other export materials, into the present year, the continued activity of our export trade now seems beyond peradventure. All the indications of the time are that the balance of trade will continue to be in our favor, which is a matter for general gratulation; aside from which fact, the evidences of a lively spring prospect for general business are already at hand, and it is quite plain that the Treasury Secretary's estimate of $15,000,-000 customs collections for the current month is not the birth of mere enthusiasm.

THE real difficulty with respect to Congressional economy is, that nearly every member has a pet scheme of his own, and that combinations are apt to be formed for the purpose of carrying a number of them together, or one by one. The amount now specifically asked by bills introduced, referred to committees and printed, is nearly twice the deficiency estimated by Secretary RICHARDSON for the year; enough to swallow up his forty-two millions of taxation and all probable reductions of expenditures besides. The people and the press must watch these schemes with lynx-eyed vigilance, and oppose them at every step of their progress, unless the country is willing to submit its shoulders to the imposition of fresh burdens of taxation.

WE HAVE already, in this paper, directed attention to the heavy expense entailed upon the people by the existence of a considerable number of small ports and collection districts in various parts of the country, from which commercial business has almost or entirely departed. It would measurably promote the efficiency of the customs service if these petty ports and districts were consolidated, and a majority of them abolished. This could be accomplished without in the least affecting the interests of commerce, and with gain to the revenue, since it would be only necessary to use care in discontinuing ports where little or no business is performed, and where the interests of commerce could be equally as well served at another port. Now that retrenchment is so imperatively demanded, Congress ought to take the matter in hand without any unnecessary delay.

INDICATIONS of a growing tendency on the part of the lower branch of Congress toward inflation of the currency, begin to thicken. It is to be hoped, however, that the Senate will hold the House firmly in check. Fortunately, the Finance Committee is practically the same committee which last year agreed to a specie payment bill. The committee stands: For inflation, two; doubtful but conservative, one; against inflation, four. The probabilities are, therefore, that the Senate will promptly curb the House by refusing to wander off into the bewildering mazes of the expansion business, should the latter body undertake to do so. It is estimated that the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the country—national, State, local, and individual—does not fall much short of $12,000,000,000, that the railroad bond and mortgage indebtedness is equal to $900,000,000, and that outside of current business obligations, such as bank loans, discount and other business paper, the amount of interest annually paid by our people, at home and abroad, is not less than $720,000,000. These figures should certainly be startling enough in their magnitude to compel a pause before any further attempt is made to swell the appalling bulk.

FOR a paper of such pronounced free trade proclivities, the Chicago *Tribune* has a very *naïve* and innocent way of inviting the rod of correction. Thus, in a general summing up of the industrial situation in that city, the *Tribune* shows that, although a community of shopkeepers, Chicago actually maintains thirty per cent. more people at home by her manufactures than by her commerce. Those who gain a living by adding to the value of a material in fashioning it for use, outnumber those who live by merely handling or transferring goods, in the proportion of four to three, while nearly fifty per cent. of those persons who belong to the commercial class, find their employment only by virtue of the workers, as the manufactures of the city are equal to one-third of its wholesale trade. Now suppose the politico-economic theories of the *Tribune* had been realized a dozen years ago, and had continued in practical operation since, what would have been the result? Simply that seven-tenths of the teeming manufactures in whose prosperity and advancement it seems to take so honorable a pride, would have had no existence. And yet that paper omits no opportunity of decrying the very policy which has exerted so marked an influence in building up the material interests of the young metropolis of the Northwest. It is singular.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

No one, we suppose, has been much surprised by the dispatches from Madrid, which report the overthrow of the CASTELAR government. Nobody was foolish enough to expect either sense or patriotism from a majority of the Cortes. Perhaps the only reason for surprise in the premises is that so large a number, one hundred out of two hundred and twenty, were willing to support and continue in power a ruler who had really proved himself, in some good measure at least, equal to the difficulties and trials of the position. At this writing, the events reported seem to indicate the near approach of the condition in Spain, for some months now foreseen as inevitable—the substitution of a strict military rule for the dictatorship which has lately existed. No doubt, the change has been anticipated by CASTELAR himself and his friends. In dissolving the Cortes and occupying their palace with troops, General PAVIA appears to have acted with the late dictator's full concurrence and probably by his advice. The steps taken were ordinary resources in Spain against the reign of anarchy and bloodshed. In the new government, of which its military organizer refused to become a part, all parties, except the Carlists and Intransigentes now in revolt, are represented.

For some time it has been understood that in case of another change in the government SERRANO would be the prominent man, and he is the chief of the new Ministry. He has been in troubled waters nearly all his life. His father was Field-Marshal SERRANO, conspicuous in the Peninsular war. Born in 1810, near Cadiz, whither his family had fled to escape the French, he was only twelve years old when he entered on his military career. At the age of fifteen he was commissioned as a lieutenant. On the death of FERDINAND VII. in 1833, SERRANO took the side of Queen ISABELLA then a minor, and in the course of the seven years' struggle against the Pretender, DON CARLOS, he greatly distinguished himself by bravery and good conduct in the position of adjutant to the successive generals who commanded the forces in Aragon. By services rendered in the battles at Morella, Segura and Hos de Villavieja, he acquired the rank of a brigadier, and in 1840 he became commander-in-chief in Barcelona. While in this position he joined ESPARTERO, who at the head of the Liberal party was opposing the influence of Queen MARIA CHRISTINA, and thus SERRANO increased his military rank. As Deputy for Malaga in the Cortes he voted in favor of the Regency of ESPARTERO, and also sustained him in suppressing the revolts instigated by the clergy and other adherents of CHRISTINA. In 1842 he was chief-of-the-staff to the Regent in the expedition against Barcelona. As a member of the Cortes, SERRANO succeeded in establishing a worthy reputation for a sort of Liberalism as well as for sagacity, and at length became Minister of War. The Cortes having been dissolved by ESPARTERO, and insurrection having broken out in different parts of the country, SERRANO fled in disguise to Barcelona, where he put himself at the head of the revolutionary junta, and issued a decree deposing the Regent. After the downfall of ESPARTERO, and when NARVAEZ had taken possession of the capital in 1843, SERRANO again for a while became Minister of War, and two years later he was made a Senator by Queen ISABELLA. Having then occupied a place in several successive cabinets, his sympathy, real or pretended, with Liberalism rendered him an object of suspicion and dislike to the Conservative party, and he joined the revolutionary movement of 1854. Under the ESPARTERO-O'DONNELL ministry he played a conspicuous part, first as Director General of Artillery, and then as Governor of New Castile. Having labored again for the overthrow of ESPARTERO and having rendered valuable service in suppressing a popular rising which was the consequence, he received additional honors as his reward. Among the rest, he was made Ambassador at Paris, a post which he held a good while, and then he was sent as Governor to Cuba. While there, about 1862, unless we are mistaken, he made a vigorous attempt to recover San Domingo for Spain; an attempt which utterly failed, but which at Madrid was thought so praiseworthy that its author was speedily made Duke de la Torre and a Grandee of Spain of the first class. After returning home he held for a time the place of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1865 he joined O'DONNELL, who had again taken in hand the control of the government, and who rewarded his adherent with the Presidency of the Senate. Through PRIM's revolutionary attempt in 1866 O'DONNELL lost the confidence of the court and he and his friends had to give place to the Ministry of NARVAEZ. SERRANO then went abroad on leave of absence, but returned in time to take his seat as President of the Senate at the next opening of the Cortes. The meeting having been postponed by the government beyond the time fixed or allowed by law, a large number of the opposition drew up a protest which SERRANO, President of the Senate, and the President of the House of Deputies were to lay before the Queen. But the government interposed to prevent this act of interference with its absolute will, by arresting and imprisoning not only the two Presidents but nearly all the signers of the protest. SERRANO, after a few weeks' confinement, was released, with his popularity considerably increased. His more recent fortunes, his activity in the revolution which soon followed, his ministry, his intrigues, etc., may be supposed too well known to require repetition. At present, the chief point of interest is the fact that Spain is once more in the hands of one of those old fashioned military politicians who, with brief exception, have moulded Spanish history for half a century. Prediction or forecast would be idle.

It is, we fancy, hardly to be taken for granted that the new Spanish government will be inclined to carry out the views lately expressed by CASTELAR on the subject of emancipation. Indeed, the probability is that the practical adoption of such views would be fatal to any government, as the mere profession of them, no doubt, had much to do with the overthrow of the late one. We may, therefore, expect that the familiar temporizing policy on the subject will be still continued, and that, in the way of ordinary diplomacy, the Cuban question is as far from settlement as ever. Mr. CUSHING is understood all along to have counted upon the prolongation of the so-called Republic as one vital condition of his prospective success, and it is safe to suppose that to the Washington cabinet the revolution in Spain is a serious disappointment.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A writer in the COMMERCIAL the other day over the signature of "Monongahela," makes a very practical suggestion to the effect that the government should test the action of the slicing gate dams at a place where it can be done at the minimum cost, namely, at one of the dams now in use on the Monongahela river. We have understood that this was urged by Mr. ROBERTS, some years ago, who advised testing the matter upon a plan of gate which had been devised by Mr. BRUNOT, of our city.

General MOORHEAD, President of the Monongahela Navigation Company, had called upon Mr. ROBERTS for a plan of gate that could be applied at dam No. 1, on the Monongahela, to be so arranged that loaded coal boats could pass through at times when it might not be safe to pass over the main body of the dam. The idea then was to have the sluice three feet lower than the top of the dam, and about as wide as the wide lock. Various plans were suggested, but on trial of Mr. BRUNOT's model of a sluice gate, it was believed that that mode would work well. A report, with plans and estimate, were submitted by Mr. ROBERTS to General HUMPHREYS, United States Chief of Engineers, at the time.

We do not understand that Mr. ROBERTS ever claimed that he merited any honor in regard to the origination of the idea of navigation sluice gates. On the contrary, many years before, in one of his reports, he had made particular mention of the fact that he had seen them in use on the descending navigation of the Lehigh river in 1827, and that the honor of the invention belonged to JOSIAH WHITE, of Philadelphia, who introduced them not only in his original descending navigation, but afterwards in the locks on the same river, for both ascending and descending boats. All of these were, of course, for comparatively narrow water ways, the widest being twenty-two feet.

Mr. ROBERTS proposed to General MOORHEAD to introduce the same principle as an experiment at dam No. 1; but General MOORHEAD desired to have the movable gate arranged on a different plan.

There can be no question as to the working of the hydraulic gates on small widths, say up to fifty feet. They are in constant operation now, and have been for years, on the Delaware and Raritan canal for the upper gates of their locks; the only experimental part of the matter is in extending them to three hundred feet widths, and even then the question is wholly a mechanical one, where it is to be applied to the Ohio river, a stream subject to such high floods.

The height of the dams proposed on the Ohio river is six feet; whereas the lift of dam No. 1 on the Monongahela is about nine feet. So that the test would be a severe one; for if it could be made to work practically on the nine feet dam, with less water, it would surely work on the six feet dam, with more water; the combined flow of the Monongahela and Allegheny being very much greater than the flow of the Monongahela alone.

As this is a subject not only of local, but general importance, its agitation is ever in season. How to secure cheap transportation is now occupying a large share of public attention. The great advantages growing out of free, or low-priced exchanges, are felt and conceded on all sides, and their practical attainment is a desideratum of the greatest consequence.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN 1873.

The last issue of the *Railway Monitor* furnishes a great mass of interesting statistics concerning the railroads of the United States. From it we learn that the whole railroad mileage in this country is 71,964 miles, with second track and sidings of 13,512 miles, making the total equivalent of single track 85,076 miles. The total number of locomotives is 14,223; of passenger train cars, including baggage, express and smoking cars, 13,725; of freight train cars of all sorts, 338,427; the total capital stock amounts to $2,-072,251,954, or about $28,956 per mile; the total floating and funded debt, $1,999,741,597, or $27,957 per mile; and the total cost of railroads and equipments, $3,728,416,968, or about $52,099 per mile. The total gross traffic of railroads for the latest year obtainable was $478,855,597, and the total net receipts, over and above operating expenses, were $174,350,-913. These earnings, however, are based on 54,454 miles of road, that being the total for which earnings have been reported; and hence the net income of railroads applicable to the payment of interest and dividends amounted to about $3,201 per mile on the 54,454 miles operated.

During the year just closed, there were built in the United States 4,190 miles of railroad, distributed over the States and Territories as follows:

States & Territories.	Miles, 1873.	Built, 1873.	Miles, 1873.
Maine	991.6	9.0	935.5
New Hampshire	822.7	73.1	895.8
Vermont	736.3	57.9	794.2
Massachusetts	1,625.4	113.7	1,738.7
Rhode Island	133.2	36.9	170.1
Connecticut	898.3	29.7	928.0
	5,107.5	358.3	5,462.3
New York	4,364.4	298.4	4,662.8
New Jersey	1,342.7	69.5	1,412.2
Pennsylvania	5,422.8	412.9	5,835.8
Delaware	222.7	16.0	238.7
Maryland & Dist. Col.	865.4	69.7	935.1
West Virginia	493.3	...	493.3
	12,349.5	966.5	14,309.0
Ohio	3,993.8	192.0	4,185.8
Michigan	2,973.7	222.1	3,195.8
Indiana	3,706.2	128.0	3,834.2
Illinois	6,377.7	201.4	6,579.1
Wisconsin	2,698.2	205.7	2,233.9
Minnesota	1,861.6	51.0	1,912.6
Iowa	3,640.7	203.7	3,844.4
Kansas	1,901.8	101.2	2,003.0
Nebraska	1,147.2	113.1	1,260.3
Missouri	2,769.3	129.0	2,898.3
Wyoming Territory	454.0	...	454.0
Utah Territory	376.6	71.5	447.5
Dakota Territory	223.0	38.5	261.5
Colorado Territory	551.0	105.4	656.4
Indian Territory	310.5	...	310.5
	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Virginia	1,504.7	39.8	1,544.5
North Carolina	1,263.5	17.1	1,280.6
South Carolina	1,051.2	62.0	1,323.2
Georgia	2,190.4	21.0	2,201.4
Florida	475.7	...	475.7
Alabama	1,558.4	11.0	1,569.6
Mississippi	955.1	37.0	992.1
Louisiana	560.0	...	560.0
Texas	1,119.7	219.7	1,339.4
Kentucky	1,196.7	301.0	1,496.7
Tennessee	1,521.1	97.3	1,618.4
Arkansas	551.5	142.0	693.5
	14,463.5	847.9	15,316.4
California	1,491.2	198.0	1,689.2
Oregon	297.0	10.0	307.0
Nevada	569.0	...	569.0
Washington Territy	55.0	51.0	106.0
	2,412.2	259.0	2,671.2

RECAPITULATION.

New England States	5,107.0	358.3	5,462.3
Middle States	12,349.5	966.5	14,309.0
Western States	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Southern States	14,463.5	847.9	15,316.4
Pacific States, &c.	2,412.3	259.0	2,671.2
Grand total	67,374.0	4,190.9	71,564.9

THE New York *Herald* of Sunday is distressed because, according to its own statement, nothing is being done to "foster shipbuilding;" and it complains that while "Austria, Italy and Norway have prosperous and increasing commercial marines, that of the United States is slowly fading away." If that paper would pay a little stricter and more watchful attention to the current growth of our material interests, instead of wasting so large a portion of its rare intellectual energies in cultivating the noble art of hobby-riding, it would scarcely make itself the derision of journalism by venturing upon an assertion so completely at variance with the facts. The "commercial marine" of the United States, instead of "slowly fading away," is actually in a more prosperous and promising condition than at any time since the war. The shipyards of the country are resonant with the sounds of creative activity. In those of Maine alone there are now on the stocks two hundred and twenty-seven vessels of different tonnage; while the total tonnage of the vessels constructed on the Delaware river last year amounted to 68,000 tons—the estimate being that at least 80,000 tons of new shipping will leave the yards of this State during the current year. On the Pacific coast, too, shipbuilding is fast becoming a most important interest. The *Herald* is clearly entitled to the cap and bells.

WE ARE by no means blind to the defects and shortcomings of the colored race; but when, in the beginning of the year of grace 1874, we find a Bourbon paper gravely essaying to prove that their emancipation and enfranchisement have proved failures, it may not be amiss to remind that sheet, and all others of its kidney, that, notwithstanding but a few years have elapsed since the negroes started out in the race of freedom, with nothing but their hands and with the bitterest prejudices against them that the world ever knew, yet numbers among them have sprung of their own free will and purpose from the degradation of slavery and its consequences, to the bar, the pulpit, the lecture desk, the professor's chair, the counting room, and that their people, generally, are making rapid strides in the acquisition of property and education, and have, upon the whole, made as good a record since their emancipation as any other class of citizens, similarly circumstanced, would have been likely to do. Shame on these detestable Bourbon race-animosities.

THERE is a bitter dissatisfaction among many of the agriculturists of Connecticut, not on account of railroad monopolies nor yet on the score of excessive freight charges. The Nutmeg State's sons of the soil find themselves with two generous crops of tobacco on hand, the market price of the weed down, and the markets overstocked with the products of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In past years the tobacco product of Connecticut sold at such remunerative prices that much of the arable land of the State was devoted to the culture of this soil-exhaustive plant, the profits realized from its ready sale being deemed an offset for the ruin it inflicted on the earth which nurtured it. In 1872 the market price receded, and the growers of tobacco in Connecticut refused to sell their crops. This year the fields again yielded an abundant harvest, the market for the weed continued dull and weak, and the growers find themselves overstocked with tobacco, but short of funds, and the possessors of impoverished acres that once were fruitful. There is evidently room for the formation of tobacco granges, for why should not the pungent leaf be made to sell at a profit to the producers as well as Western wheat and maize.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE's observation in his work, "Mind and Matter," that "many persons are driven to drinking gin, as affording a temporary relief to the feelings of depression and exhaustion produced by being in a noxious atmosphere," and his citation of many instances of persons who had "spontaneously abandoned the habit, on being enabled to reside in a less crowded and more healthy locality, where they could breathe a pure air, instead of unhealthy exhalation," affords a new theory for intemperance, which is now being urged by some Eastern philanthropists. The movement can be made to result in providing comfortable quarters for the poor, and in breaking up the crowded tenement house system, it will accomplish as much as if dram drinking were abolished.—*Toledo Commercial.*

VULCANIZED rubber coated iron tubes are now manufactured in this city which will bear over 900 degrees heat, the rubber being prepared at 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The pipes can therefore be used for either hot or cold water. Gas and water are said to have no effect on them, and the coating resists sulphuric and muriatic acids and caustic potash solution. It is suggested that the process may be used for the preservation of iron ship plates and framing, if the rubber should resist the chemical action of copper in contact with iron under salt water. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE great cities of the United States stand relatively in the following order regarding exports and imports: Exports—New York, $313,-000,000; New Orleans, $104,000,000; San Francisco, $30,000,000; Philadelphia, $34,000,000; Savannah, $32,000,000, and Boston, $27,000,-000. Imports—New York, $420,000,000; Boston, $68,000,000; San Francisco, $30,000,000; Baltimore, $20,000,000, and Philadelphia, $25,-000,000. Philadelphia stands fourth in exports and fifth in imports.

In spite of the business disturbance which came on just as the annual tax collections were beginning, the taxes in Massachusetts were paid more promptly than ever. Of the State tax of two millions five hundred thousand, only about twenty-five hundred dollars, or one-tenth of one per cent., remains unpaid.

SPHINX.

BY RICHARD REALF.

Well: If it be true, as you assert,
That this is a land for the white man's rule,
And not for "niggers"—see that 'im sort
That God is the white m..n's foo.?

Two peoples? The hammers an't beats of war
Have forged and fused, like welded links,
The fates of the twain in one: We are
For you, the riddle of Sphinx.

And you must solve us—unless, again,
Over the burning marl of woe,
Where never falleth the healing rain,
Hell-dragged you want to go.

When the scythes of slaughter swung in blood,
And fair, green fields of men were mown,
Did not our black veins dapple the sod
As crimsonly as your own?

But not for this do we look in your face,
White man, and ask, with hungry eyes,
My brother! give us a little space
To work in under the skies:—

We are not mendicants: we are—Souls!
The Soul that thrilled in Shakspeare, and
Lit Lincoln's lips with living coals,
Thrills us here, where we stand.

We try to use our wings, and fly:
We try to use our limbs, and run;
Do you hold mortmain over the sky—
Over the Earth, and Sun?

Your apples are of Hesperides:
You give us apples of Tantalus:
But what if the Lord should blight your trees,
And mock you—as you mock us?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is not too late in the year for people to remember that there is no slightest gap between the divisions of time. The man of 1874 is precisely as lofty or as low as the man of 1873 has condemned him to be. Not the vows of the one day, but the payments of the 364 days, will set the man of 1875 in his higher place.

The engineers did not know how to engineer a strike. It is all over.

"Is public virtue declining?" asks an exchange. No; when it got to the bottom it stopped." This sneer is from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which represents the base.

Mr. Bodkin, late of the Chicago *Times*, has become editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Hope he may put a quietus to all jobs and corrupt practices "with a bare bodkin."

O, for a Thad. Stevens to cut the comb of Ben. Butler!

A painful suspicion is abroad that the new House is too bulky, and has too much of the very raw material of statesmanship in it, to transact business with neatness and dispatch.

The Old and the New World are brought strangely close together, when an American secures from Russia emancipation for the slaves of Bokhara.

Here is a little couplet for venal Congressman. It is adapted from Pope's Dunciad:

Next o'er his cash his eyes began to roll,
In pleasing memory of all he stole;
How here he sipped, now there he plundered snug,
And sucked o'er all, like an industrious bug.

Washington City is becoming famous for the number of divorces procured there. The business has been steadily increasing for three years, until now a score of lawyers are making such cases a specialty.

Congress will soon appoint a commission to regulate the quarantine at Southern ports, in compliance with the desires of a number of cities that are exposed to annual inroads from that terrible visitor, the yellow fever. Centralization?

Let no man boast him that he is safe now-a-days. Notice of a suit for breach of promise was last week served on a convict in the Indiana penitentiary.

The laurels won by America in polar discovery seem to have stimulated our cousins on the other side of the water to renewed exertions. Several of the leading scientific societies in England have appealed to the government to dispatch another expedition this year to the arctic region.

Congress has before it for consideration 1,085 bills. Of this number two hundred and thirty were introduced in the Senate and eight hundred and fifty-five in the House. Forty-seven bills relate to public buildings in different parts of the country. Something was once said about "counting the cost." This is the time to remember it.

Although usually considered an early date at which to begin preparations for an election to take place the following April, a buzz of scheming and canvassing is already heard in Connecticut.

Place aux dames! In less than three months more than thirty women have been appointed postmistresses in the United States.

It is stated now that Cornelius Vanderbilt, from whose estate the newspapers have subtracted from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 by the death, has, on the contrary, kept all he had of his $50,000,000, and bought stocks at so low a rate when they were down that he will by June be worth $60,000,000. He expects to increase his pile to a round hundred millions in five years. But there is an old story about a rich man and his barns.

The total clearings of the Chicago banks for the year 1873 were $1,047,017,828 33, exceeding those of the previous year $53,957,324 86. Unfortunately, however, Chicago cannot read her titles clear.

An appropriation by Congress of nearly two millions of dollars in gold will be required in satisfaction of the claims allowed by the late United States and British Commission.

The New York papers are doing a good work in their inquiries into the sanitary condition of the public schools, and particularly in the manner in which they are stirring up the foul atmosphere pervading those institutions.

Massachusetts has a town where the wedding bells haven't rung for years. But the hearts of expectant damsels living there are constantly wrung.

Blackwood insists that every man who is not a mathematician, a mad philosopher, or some other monster, is the slave of some madam, and it is probably more than half right.

The simon-pure Socialists of Chicago number about 400 men and consists of six sections, three German, one French, one Polish, and one Scandinavian.

PERSONAL.

Fifty-three journalists died in this country during the past year, of whom two committed suicide, three were accidentally drowned, and one was assassinated, not counting Ralph Keeler, whose fate is as yet unknown.

They are not all dead in England—the ninnies, we mean. One of them thinks there have been few men more worthy of reward than Bates, and considers that "he is entitled to some substantial recognition at the hands of the United States Congress, and how could they do it better than by granting a free piece of land to the 'reconciler' on which he might end his days in peace." A section six feet feet by two would be gladly granted him by his admiring countrymen.

The vacancy in the office of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, caused by the death of Gen. Sweet, will be filled by the President, it being the only Deputy Commissionership appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; hence, it is outside of the rules governing Civil Service promotions by competitive examination.

It is stated that "one of our Consuls in the Holy Land" bids for popularity among tradespeople by guaranteeing the genuineness of goods made of the trees of the country which are sent to the United States and England to be sold as curiosities. There is but one Consulate in Palestine, and that is at Jerusalem, the salary attached to which is fifteen hundred dollars a year. Is it any wonder that the incumbent should try to eke out this miserable pittance by whatever small arts?

That bogus Rebecca Harding Davis, whose body was supposed to have been found, like truth, at the bottom of a well, out in Ypsilanti, is thought to have gone into the bogus corpse business also. It seems that the party had her life insured lately for $10,500, and had only paid first quarterly premiums on the policies.

Here is a touchingly beautiful illustration of the power of music: A New York clergyman, who is a fine singer, on a recent visit to a mad-house, approached the cell of a maniac, who rushed for him as far as his chain would allow, shouting "I'll kill you!" "I'll beat your brains out!" "Clear out!" Instead of moving, the preacher began to sing "Our Home in Heaven." First, the madman listened; then he stretched himself out to the full length of his chain. First one arm relaxed and then the other. Tears moistened his eyes. Then he coiled up on his bed of rags as quiet as a child. And when the hymn was ended he looked up, saying, "More, more." The preacher sang till his strength gave way and then he left.

It is remarkable what a number of the successful men of New York city are down-east Yankees. Governor Edwin Morgan went from Hartford and is worth two millions; Horace B. Claflin, the great dry goods king is from Massachusetts; Paran Stevens, who died, last year, with the reputation of being the greatest hotel-keeper in the world and worth three million dollars, was from New Hampshire; P. T. Barnum is from Danbury and Bridgeport; Amos R. Eno, of Boston, owns the Fifth Avenue Hotel and enough else to be worth two millions; and Judge Edwards Pierrepont is one of the numerous descendants of that extra-condensed New Englander, Jonathan Edwards.

Mme. Bazaine is a heroine. She is only twenty-eight years of age. She was a poor girl, without any fortune whatever, when Marshal Bazaine married her, but the Emperor Maximilian gave her a small property for her *dot*, which was afterward confiscated by Juarez. She is a beautiful young woman, an excellent mother, a loving wife, and a devoted friend, and she has pride enough to carry her through all her present trying circumstances.

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

An Important Meeting in Philadelphia—Measures for Avoiding a Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—An important meeting took place this afternoon at the Reading Railroad office—important, inasmuch as it was preparatory to settling the basis of wages for the ensuing year throughout the coal mining counties of Pennsylvania, and deciding whether the country is to be afflicted with another strike in the coal regions as gigantic as that of 1868, when about thirty-five thousand miners held out against the operators for many months. Since that year the question of wages has been settled by arbitration, in which a basis price of coal at the mines (or rather at Port Carbon, where the shippers take the coal from the operator), is fixed, and the rate of wages is settled upon that price. For the present year the basis price was $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon, giving the miners enough per ton to enable them to average $60 a month for their labor. When coal brought a higher price than this the miner was to get one cent out of every three in excess. For the past month coal at Port Carbon has reached a higher price ($2 75), and there have been larger sales than at any time during the year. Heretofore, also, the price of coal has been ascertained by receiving the reports of five of the principal operators chosen by lot every month by the miners. But this system has not worked well, for it was to the operator's interest to put the prices he received down as low as possible, and the private operators do not receive as much as do the yards of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, President Franklin B. Gowen's combination of collieries retailing under a "pooling" system. Hence the men desire that the price upon which their wages shall be paid shall be based on the report of the coal circular published weekly by the Reading Railroad corporation.

At the meeting to-day a committee of seven from the capitalist operators, delegated by the Anthracite Board of Trade, and representing about seventy collieries, being the whole of the coal interest in the counties of Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin, met a similar committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, having a direct constituency of about 8,000 laborers, and indirectly controlling the men of the whole of the above coal region, about 38,000 in number, for the purpose of settling the basis price for the year 1874. The miners say that in case of a strike they are in good condition to hold out against the operators for five or six months, through the aid of their trades union treasuries. On Saturday last the miners voted in the different organizations that although prices of coal were higher than they were this time last yer, when the present basis was fixed, yet they are willing to continue work at the old basis of $2 50, with the Coal Circular as a criterion, but that in no event will they accede to less favorable terms. They say the usual operation of the panic cannot affect them, as it has not only not affected the coal trade, but has rather enhanced prices.

The operators in the meeting contended strenuously for a reduction of wages 10 per cent., in common with all other industries throughout the country, but after much discussion the capitalists, being evidently afraid of public opinion, which might put upon them the sole responsibility of a strike, agreed that the men should go in at the old prices until the 8th of January, and that on that day a meeting of the same two committees should be held at Pottsville, and then a decision should be reached. One proposition laid before the meeting was that the men should go on to work upon a basis hereafter to be agreed upon, but this was firmly declined by the miners. President Gowen was annoyed that the dispute should have been carried from Pottsville to Philadelphia, and evidently desired to have the responsibility of forcing a strike upon the men by a reduction removed from the shoulders of the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The Beginnings of Disease.

It is as true as that "great oaks from little acorns grow," that frightful diseases are often engendered by seemingly trifling ailments. Casual fits of indigestion superinduce chronic dyspepsia, occasional bilious attacks culminate in fixed diseases of the liver, habitual costiveness in the legs and arms degenerate into the continuous agony of acute rheumatism. Not that such disastrous consequences are inevitable. Far from it. They are attributable to neglect. A few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will always cure casual indigestion or an ordinary bilious affection, or arrest the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism. It is true that when dyspepsia, or liver complaint, or rheumatism, or constipation, or nervous debility, or sick headache has become a permanent evil, and has even baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all the ordinary remedies, it may still be eradicated by the Bitters; but it is easier, as Macbeth suggests, to crush the serpent's egg than the grown serpent.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Greenland, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sehlmeyer, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

Reymer AND Bros

SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *CELEBRATED*

English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts.
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
GERKINS, pints and quarts.
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts.
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts.
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
15 cases Phillippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 30 gross, 6 oz, FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Sardines, &c.,

In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 5, 1874.

The market in Pittsburgh is showing signs activity, incident to the January settlements. Commercial paper is freely offered, hich has been taken for these settlements, th at bank counters and on the street. Rates bank are about as usual, from 8 to 10 per nt., and on the street from 10 per cent. to 18 r cent. per annum. The general demand r money is active, as all settlements incident the season have not yet been completed. e banks continue to discount more freely r their regular customers, and outside paper moving with more or less freedom, accordg to its quality.

The amount of the dividends to be paid out New York is estimated to be about 0,000,000. With this accession to the loanfunds in the market we may look forward an active week of speculation in alt the departments. There is a notable advance in the ld premium, in which a strong clique is enged in manipulating the market directly ainst the force of the Treasury movement the matter of coin interest payments. ocks have been taken in hand also and run a few points, the advance being helped by e liberal increase in the earnings of any of the Western roads. As accounting r the rise in Northwest, it is reported the increased traffic of the fourth week of December, s been set down at $150,000 over the same ek of last year, bringing the receipts of 1873 ,000,000 above those of 1872. The belief that ke Shore would pay her regular dividend in bruary caused an advance to 82¾, New York ntral selling up to 101¾.

—Washington advices says that three millns of 1858 bonds have been received at the easury. A few exchanges with 5's of 1881, ve been reported, but it is the opinon in ll informed quarters that the greater part of ese bonds will have to be paid in gold.

—One of the subjects which will come up for scussion at an early day in the Senate, is the nkruptcy law. The present law was passed me years since for the express purpose of ving relief to the large class of unfortunate, t honest debtors. That it has been abused, no evidence that the principal of the law is just, but quite the contrary. England has r centuries had such a law; the Constitution the United States recognizes its advisability, d gives express power to Congress to enact a uniform bankrupt law."

And it is *no disgrace* for the honest man to ail himself of its provisions. The *intent* is nat the Supreme Ruler looks at in all our tions, and if an *honest* man places himself in nkruptcy his creditors need have no fear, t they rather should rejoice. To illustrate r meaning, let us take the position of many nan in city and country at this present time. rough losses, either recent or occurring some ne since, but from which recent events have evented a recovery, a merchant, or banker you please, finds himself utterly unable to set the demands made upon him. He has thing, or next to nothing, and yet this editor with his claim for $500, and that e with his claim for $10,000, each mands his money, and each strives be first in obtaining a judgment and executn against the unfortunate man. By law he o comes first is to be preferred to all others, d to satisfy his claim a levy is made, a sale, rhaps, takes place, and deprives him of all assets in order to *partially* satisfy one creor. The *ruined* man strives to work for the pport of himself and family, but his creditors ve not been satisfied, and one or more follow m wherever he goes, to snatch, frequently, e very bread from his children. The execun, the knife of the guillotine, as it were, ngs over him, and no sooner does he collect at wherewith he might make money to y off all his debts, than the sheriff appears. ow which, think you, is the most honest, the ost noble, and the bravest man; he who alws himself to be thus *hounded* for the benefit one, or of a few, to the injury of all the st of his creditors, or he who, coming forard *bravely* "takes the benefit of the act," ereby freeing himself legally from his debts, it *honestly* resolving that being now unhamred, and with increased experience, he will ork, work till every cent lost by any one rough his instrumentality is paid in full. ne, the debtor cannot *say* this, for the law ee not allow him to, but he can *of it*, and many a man *now* feels it. he of our daily papers said a short ne since, 'All debtors are now pressed for ayment, though of course there is in many ses sufficient humanity and common sense creditors not to insist on impossibilities." rom what we daily see and hear we fear that umanity and common sense" are not "sufficient" in very many cases, and that many pable, hard-working, honest men will be rced into bankruptcy. We would, therefore, ggest that before condemning we look at e *intent*. If that is not wrong, why should e condemn? Honest bankruptcy is a possility. Honest bankrupts are not few in these mes, and all such *deserve* the assistance and est wishes of their creditors.

—The following table shows the prices of llway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sesons of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Gold and Stock elegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue nd Wood street:

January 5, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
old	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
anton	26	26	26	26	26
eastern Union Telegh	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	76¾
uicksilver	24	24			
acific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
ams Express		60¾		60¾	
ells Fargo Express		69		69	
merican Express		60		60¾	
nited States Express		60		60¾	
ew York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
ie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
ichigan Central	79		80	80¾	80¾
ichigan Southern	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
linois Central	100¾		100¾		
eveland & Pittsburgh	89		89		
hicago & Northwestern	60¾		60¾	60¾	60¾
o Preferred			84		
ock Island	104¾	104	104¾	104¾	104¾
Paul	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
o Preferred	72		72	71¾	71¾
ttsburg		84	85¾	85¾	85¾
rt Wayne		89¾		89¾	89¾
hio and Mississippi		30		30	30
ion Pacific	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾	32¼
abash and Alton		20	20	20	20
estern, Hartf'd and Erie	38	38	38	38	38
arlem		119¾		119¾	

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire om New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
GOVERNMENTS.			
81, coupons	117	117	117
'80s, 1867	115¾		115¾
'80s, 1864	115¾	113¾	114
'80s, 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
'81s, new	115¾		115¾
'80s, 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
'80s, 1868	115¾	115¾	116
'64s	113		113¾
'65s, coupons	114		114
urrency 6s	114		114
ew 5s	119		119¾
STATE BONDS.			
ennessee	78¾		80¾
ew, new	80		80
outh Carolina, July	6		7
issouri 6s	93¾		95¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, urnish the following report of active stocks at he Philadelphia Board:

enna. R. R.	48¾
enna. Canal	99¾
eading	95¾
nited Co.'s N. J.	116
ehigh Coal	17¾
ehigh Valley	59
. V. R. R. 7-30	88
entral Transportation	41¾
. C. and St. Louis 7s	70

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The market to-day was, as usual on Monday, rather quiet and dull, there being but few buyers who put in an appearance. We may remark, however, that the tendency of prices is upward, and here is a firmer feeling in all the branches of trade. The receipts of grain still continue light, and as here has been a sharp advance in the West, we look for an upward movement in this market.

The grocery market is for the most part moderately active, and an advance in coffees and sugars is confidently predicted ere the close of the week.

We gave a full and complete list of the bacon and provision market in our last report, and we have no change to note in prices.

With regard to the flour market we have no changes to note in prices. The local trade demand is reported fair, with some orders for distant shipment.

There has been a decline of two cents per dozen on eggs with the tendency to still lower figures.

The produce and commission dealers are still doing a fair business, and do not complain of the situation of affairs.

The following are the receipts of the articles named for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,810	Apples, bbls	100
Wheat, bush	150	Corn, bush	200
Rye, bush	211	Barley, bush	170
Butter, pkgs	27	Oats, bush	434
Bacon, lbs	22,000	Potatoes, bush	365

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the most prominent articles of produce in this market:

APPLES.—The market is well supplied, with sales ranging from $2 00 to $4 00 per bbl., as to quality and condition.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales ✱ doz ¼ lb cans, $1 60; ✱ lb do, $2 00; 1 lb do, $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 60 ✱ doz.

BUTTER.—We quote choice butter at 28@30c, and common to fair at 12@22c ✱ lb.

BACON AND SMOKED MEATS.—Hams, extra sugar cured, ✱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ✱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ✱ lb, 11½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz. $1 50; bacon shoulders, ✱ lb, 9½c; bacon rib sides, ✱ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ✱ lb 9½; bacon clear sides, 10c ✱ lb; mess pork, ✱ bbl $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ✱ lb, 9½c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ✱ lb, 10¼c; prime leaf do in buckets, ✱ lb 10½; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ✱ lb 9½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¼c ✱ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 10¼c ✱ lb; lard, refined, in 5 lb caddies, ✱ lb, 10c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ✱ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 12c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CARBON OIL.—Sales at works, f. o. b. at 11@11½c ✱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from first stores.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit $11¾c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ✱ lb.

CHEESE.—We have no change to note and quote as follows: Good Ohio Dairy 12@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½c to to the trade, and 15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Neufchatel 17c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

EGGS.—We quote strictly fresh at 27@28c ✱ dozen, packed at 26@27c.

FLOUR.—There is a firm feeling in the market, though prices are not quotably higher. We quote as follows:

St. Louis	$9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50

OIL MARKETS.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Market very firm at $1 25@1 30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 5.—The market is steady at $1 00.

PARKERS, January 5.—Market quiet at 97¾c@$1 10.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 5.—Market $1 00@1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market steady; no inquiry; N. W., 13½@c; crude, 4¾@4¾c in barrels; cases, 18c; sales, none; futures, first half February, 11½; last half, 12c; asked.

NEW YORK, January 5, closing 3.—Refined quiet; crude, bulk, steady at 5¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases 18¾@19c. Philadelphia dull and unchanged; refined 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKinley	Star O W	375
Jos Bushnell	Star O W	70
Stevenson	Radiant O W	413
Jos Bushnell	National O W	480
Jos Bushnell	Model O W	622
Stevenson	Liberty O W	233
Abram	Crystal O W	906
Tack & M	Citizens O W	215
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	295

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Star O W	445	Liberty O W	233
Radiant O W	413	Crystal O W	909
National O W	480	Citizens O W	719
Model O W	622	Brilliant	1,095
Total			5,975

New York Petroleum Exports.

Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—

	1873.	1872.
From New York, galls	145,691,935	90,066,316
From other ports	91,307,288	61,758,691
Total galls	236,999,233	151,825,007
Same time 1871 galls		156,713,788
Same time 1870		140,692,305
Total export since 1st Jan., 1874		680,444

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 5, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards were forty-eight cars, or counting twenty head to the car, seven hundred and sixty head.

In addition to the above there was one drove from East Liberty and small droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties sufficient in all to make in the neighborhood of one thousand head as the total offerings, just about double the number that offered last week.

In quality the cattle generally were from the medium and lower grades, with a sprinkling of prime and extra stock. The market opened about seven o'clock, and for prime cattle ruled even and steady from the commencement to the close. Prices compared with last week were about the same, some stock selling as high as $7 25 per hundred lbs. The principal part of the prime stock sold for $6 50@7. The offerings of common grades were in excess of the demand, and sold rather slow from the opening to the close. Prices ruled a shade lower than last week, but still the market, barring the slowness, was considered a fair one. Very few drovers went away grumbling. All of them expected a very heavy run of cattle as a consequence of the ending of the engineers' strike, and were agreeably disappointed, very few cattle being left over unsold. Following are the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra heavy cattle $6 75 to $7 10; prime heavy cattle $6 25 to $6 50; fair heavy cattle $5 75 to $6 00; good $5 25 to $5 50; medium $4 75 to $5 00; common $4 25 to $4 50; bulls $3 50 to $5 00.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. L. B. McCown, Washington Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at Allegheny:

	Cars.		Cars.
F. Hector, from East Liberty	1	Sheep	1
J. Hunter, from East Liberty	1	Cattle	1
J. Rothchilds, from East Liberty	1	Cattle	1
Green & K. Hogs, from Saltsburg	1	Hogs	1
R. P. McGeehan, from New Castle	1	Hogs	1
Bear & S. from Palestine	1	Hogs	1
Crumit & H, from Greensburg	1	Cattle	1
Geo. Cramer, from Salem	1	Hogs	1
W. Brinker, from Westminster	1	Hogs	1
Head & Trimble, from Orrville	1	Cattle	1
Geo. Hightower, from Orrville	1	Cattle	1
Merrick & V., from Crestline	1	Cattle	1
Moonshine, from Crestline	1	Cattle	1
Green & K. from Upper Sandusky	1	Cattle	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Nevada	1	Cattle	1
Holmes, L & Co, from Warsaw	1	Cattle	1
Merrick & V., from N. Larde	1	Cattle	1
W. Moonshine, from U. S. Yards	1	Cattle	1
Joseph Moorhand, from Chicago	1	Cattle	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Lagrange	1	Cattle	1
G. W. Goffland, from Bruges	1	Cattle	1
C. Shoenberger, from Bruges	1	Cattle	1
H. McCracken, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
J. Dickerson & Co., from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
James Fordyce, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
W. Thompson, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
John Lingo, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
James McCree, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
V. Cockens, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
Wm. Hamilton, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
J. Dickerson & Co., from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
James Fordyce, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
W. Thompson, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
John Lingo, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
James McCree, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
Wm. Hamilton, from Bellair	1	Hogs	1
J. Munnace, from C. Dover	1	Hogs	1
H. B. Brooke, from Altwatter	1	Hogs	1
Total	42		

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week were light and in quality rather common. A few small lots held by transient dealers were wholesaled to the regular drovers, and the market opened with about all the stock in the hands of regular dealers. Trade opened slow and continued so until noon. Prices, as compared with those of last week, were about the same, viz; $6 25 for prime tops down to $5 50 for common.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week fair, amounting to some five hundred head. In point of quality the offerings were medium and common grades with a sprinkling of extra. Use did of 45 head prime and extra stock, averaging 125 lbs, sold at $5 50 per 100. Good sheep in fair demand; common dull. Extra 100 lbs sold at $6; common as low as $3 75. Some inferior stock left over unsold.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 3.—The demand for refined bar iron is light, but the market is firm on account of advices from the mills, but sales continue to be made at our last quotations, principally in small lots. Pig iron is quiet, and there is hardly enough doing to fix prices. The market is steady, however, and the tendency is slightly upward.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $23@45 per ton, including No 2 extra at $23@37, and No 1 at $33@40. We quote Eglinton at $46, Coltness at $50, charcoal at $55@60.

American and English refined bar iron is selling at $75@8 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $90@95 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c gold, for English, 17½c currency, and 14c gold for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 17c gold.—Commercial Bulletin.

Hog Statistics.

The following table shows by States the packing at 250 interior points (which do not include Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis), giving the whole number packed to dates of reports, (18th to 30th December,) the estimated number for winter season 1873-74, the total packing at the same points during season of 1872-73, and the whole packing at points in the mentioned states, exclusive of cities named above, during season 1872-73:

	Packed season to date.	Estimate season 1873-74.	Total packing points 1872-73	All interior points.
Ohio	169,500	233,419	238,229	259,522
Indiana	320,588	328,923	370,067	414,649
Illinois	197,000	262,000	262,083	406,382
Iowa	221,614	360,681	292,997	325,447
Missouri	167,684	238,600	342,194	356,934
Kansas	37,500	49,100	49,062	49,885
Wisconsin	6,148	13,925	11,572	20,572
Minnesota	11,120	20,440	15,000	24,550
Nebraska	22,500	33,000	20,110	20,110
Kentucky	26,443	27,087	25,110	30,210
Tennessee	19,575	32,050	28,100	39,300
Miscellaneous	60,206	79,980	77,756	77,756
	1,259,577	1,653,115	1,839,177	2,018,867

The packing at points given exceeds the number to corresponding dates last season 253,000. The points not heard from packed a total of 179,720 during season 1872-73. The aggregate falling of at interior points will be in round numbers 600,000. The estimates for the season exceeds packing to dates of reports near 400,000. The whole packing in the West, to January 1, is approximately 1,500,000 at interior points, and 2,500,000 at the six larger cities, or a total of 4,000,000, which is 1,410,000 less than entire season 1872-73.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Louisville Coal Market.

January 3.—We quote Pittsburgh at 16c retail and 11c by the barge load in fleet; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 14c; Kentucky at 9½@10c per bush retail, and unbroken at 9c from the barge.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 3.—The last week of the year is naturally enough a quiet one, and the transactions in the wool market have not been on a large scale, though there have been considerable sales, mostly in small lots. Holders are very firm, and though the sales during the week have been principally at last week's prices, the market is considerably stronger. The stock of wools in Boston is found to be light, footing up but 4,300 pounds, a considerable proportion of which is in the hands of two or three houses, whose present policy is to hold for higher figures. Reports from Western wool buyers indicate that the ideas of growers are higher than the present condition of the market will warrant; and some buyers are paying prices which will make wools cost, laid down here, more than they will sell for at the moment. Manufacturers talk that the limit has been reached, and that in the present condition of the goods market, the ruling price of wool is above what they can pay and make a profit on their products. This week the question seems to be whether fleece wools shall remain where they are or go to 60c; and as manufactur-rs are fairly supplied for the present, they refuse to pay any advance, and content themselves with picking up such lots as they can buy at recent quotations. A large proportion of the mills are now running on full time, and are finding a moderate sale for their goods, but at low figures. The sales of fleece wools have been on a basis of 52@53c for X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, with some lots of XXX and Picklock at 56@57c; Michigan X 50@52c, and the lower grades in proportion.

The following detailed statement of the stock of wool in the market, January 1, 1874, will vary but little from the actual stock, but few of the dealers withholding a statement of the amount of wool on them. Besides the amount reported below, one of the large firms has 300,000 lbs of fleeces on the way: Stock of domestic fleeces.....400,000 lbs.
Stock of pulled.....575,000 lbs.
Stock of California, Texas and Oregon.....1,540,000 lbs.
Stock of scoured and tub-washed.....130,000 lbs.
Total domestic wool.....6,345,000 lbs.
Stock of Australian.....425,000 lbs.
Stock of Buenos Ayres.....2,000,000 lbs.
Stock of South American.....2,350,000 lbs.
Stock of Mediterranean.....280,000 lbs.
Stock of Cape.....2,240,000 lbs.
Total foreign.....7,295,000 lbs.
Total Cape sheepskins, about 500 bales.
Receipts for the week, foot up 4,560 bales domestic and 215 bales foreign.—Commercial Bulletin.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1874.

MONEY

closed easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

quiet and steady at $4 83 for 60 day, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $460,000.

GOLD

irregular, closing at 111¼ after selling up to 111¾. Loans were at 7at gold and 1-32 for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,563,000. Clearing $68,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed a trifle lower in sympathy with gold.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17	5-20's, '67	16
5-20's, '62	15	5-20's, '65	16
5-20's, '64	14	New 5's	11¾
5-20's, '65	15	10-40's	13
5-20's, '65, new	15¼	Currency 6's	14

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	91¾	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	78¾	Tennessee, old	78¾
Virginia, old	37	Tennessee, new	80
North Carolina, old	25		

STOCKS

opened buoyant at an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent.; afterwards there was a still further improvement, but at first board the market was irregular with frequent fluctuations to the close; fluctuations were very large. At the final close the market was firm, with quotations considerably above the lowest point. The strongest stocks were Northwest, Rock Island and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which advanced sharply on the cut reaction. Stock sales from ten to two o'clock amounted to 185,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Western Union, 38,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Wabash, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohio, 24,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Northwest, 5,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 2,500 Rock Island, and 4,000 Hannibal and St. Joe.

Canton	76	St. Paul preferred	71
W. U. Tel. Co.	76¼	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	30¼	Do preferred	71
Adams Express Co.	93¾	Ft. Wayne	90¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69	Terre Haute	17
American Express	60	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express	70¾	Chicago & Alton	106¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	108
Erie	41¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Do preferred	72¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	75¾
N. Y. Central	101¾	Chicago	97¾
Harlem	119¾	Lake Shore	81¾
Do preferred	117	Panama	33¾
Michigan Central	80¾	Illinois Central	101¾
Pittsburgh	86	Union Pacific	30¾
N. W. C.	60¾	Central Pacific	93¾
Do preferred	74	Union	94¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hartford & Erie	8¾
N. J. Central	109	Del. Lack	90¾
St. Paul	45¾	Bankers' bills	4 83

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand at $5 80@6 70.

GRAIN—Wheat active and prices advanced; No 1, $1 25; No 2, $1 22 spot or January; No 3, $1 20¾; rejected $1 cash 10. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 54¾c, spot or January, 55½c; February; rejected 51@53½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 39c spot, 40c Feburary; rejected 34¾@35c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 93¾@94c, buyer the week.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14 50. Lard active and prices advanced to 8¾c February. Bulk meats firm at 5¾@5¾@6c. Green meats strong; shoulders 5¾@5¾c, outside for 14 pounds average; 8¾@8¾c, middles 7c. Hams—16 pounds average 8¾@8¾c; 15 pounds 9¾c.

Dressed Hogs—Firm at $6 40@6 50.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Beeves—Fresh offerings 5,590, making 7,250 for the week, against 5,914 last week; quality fair and averagely better than on previous Monday; demand moderately strong and active at the opening, but the supply is larger than any of the buyers looked for. Market closed at a tremely dull at a decline from Wednesday and Friday of 3@4c; towards the close 50 car loads left the road, and about 25 car loads arrived, were not sold; a few fancy steers taken at 12c, but 12¾c was the outside figure for extra native steers; about fifteen middles 7c. Hams—16 pounds average 8¾@8¾c; 15 pounds 9¾c.

Dressed Hogs—Firm at $6 40@6 50.

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Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,940, making 16,900 for the week, against 18,180 last week. Quality good and market fair and sustained; prices ranging from 5 to 7¾c, with a few extra lambs at 7¾@8c.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 2,500, making 23,725 for the week, against 35,760 last week. Demand weak and market drooping; live hogs nominally 5¾@5¾c; city dressed 6¾@7¾c; western 6¾ @6¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour higher; superfine western and State $5 85@6 30; common to good $6 40@7 00; western extra $7 20@8 60. Whisky firmer at 97c. Wheat—more doing; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 30@1 31; spring $1 40; No. 1 Minnesota $1 44@1 45¾. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley firmer at $1 45. Corn firmer; western in store 58c; western afloat 54¾@55c. Oats firmer; western mixed 43@44c; do afloat 43¾@44¾c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady at 9¾@10¾c. Sugar firm at 7¾@7¾c. Molasses, rice and petroleum unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 41¾@42c. Eggs quiet at 28@30c. Pork is dull and heavy; old mess meats unchanged; mess ides steady at 8¾@8¾c. Lard strong at 9¾c. Butter firm at 24@33c. Cheese unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Flour scarce and firm; fine $4 50; superfine $5 25; single extra $5 50; treble $6 50@7 00; family $7 50@8 00. Corn in good demand and firmer at 75@74c. Oats 56@58c. Bran scarce and dull at 85c. Hay dull; prime $17; choice $20@25. Pork held $15 50; mess $16. Dry salt meats—Light supply and good demand at 6¾@ 8¾@8¾c. Bacon—Only job demand at 9@9½c. Hams—Old dull at 8@9c; new 13@13½c. Lard quiet; tierces 8¾@9c. Keg 9¾@9½c. Sugar in fair demand. Inferior to common 6@6½c; good fair to fully fair 6¾@7½c; prime to choice 8@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal 55c; fair 50c; prime to choice 63@70c. Whisky—No Cincinnati here; Louisiana 99c. Coffee quiet at 21¾@23c. Corn meal dull at $3 25.

B. Idmore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady; choice white $1 36@1 39; fair to prime $1 30@1 35; choice amber $1 30@1 37; good to prime red $1 30@1 36; common to fair $1 20@1 25. Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 70; western amber $1 30@1 35. Corn firmer; white western 79@80c; yellow quiet and firm; western 59@53c. Rye firm at 93@95c. Provisions strong and quiet. Mess pork $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides scarce at 9¾c. Lard firm at 8¾@9c. Sugar cured hams 12@14c. Coffee very strong at 22@23. Whisky quiet at 97c. Butter unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour steady; superfine $4 50@5 00; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 25@5 00; State, Ohio and Indiana do $5 75@6 25. Wheat quiet; red $1 30@1 40; amber $1 40@1 72; white $1 75@1 85. Rye steady at 92c. Corn in limited demand; yellow 55c for old; 73@75c for new. Oats steady; white 57@58c; mixed 52@ 55c. Provisions fairly active. Mess pork $16 50@17. Beef hams 24@25c; smoked hams 14@15c. Lard in pickle 10@11c. Petroleum dull; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c. Whisky steady at 99c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 45 at 55. Corn steady at 55@56c. Rye firm at 95c. Oats dull at 43@44c. Barley steady at $1 35@1 60. Pork nominal at $15 50. Lard firm; steam kettle at 8¾c; kettle, sales at 8¾c. Bulk meats—Demand good at 6¾@6¾@7c. Bacon steady at 9¾@10¾c. Green meats steady at 6¾@7¾c. Hogs in fair demand at $5 25@5 60; receipts, 9,250; shipments, 2,565. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 99c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Trade movement continues slow from first hands, and jobbing branches are dull. Cotton goods very firm with an upward tendency; fine bleached shirtings and sheetings closely sold up and firm. Agents are showing some new spring styles prints and worsted dress fabrics. The "Daily Bulletin" says the weather is adverse to spring woolens, but fancy worsted coatings are in brisk demand.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19¾; No 2, $1 21¾, cash and January; No 2, 97c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 55½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 71½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, $1 43.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 41; No. 1 white Michigan $1 42; extra do $1 43. Corn dull; high mixed cash and seller January 59½; February 60c; no grade 57c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 46c; No 2, 44½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Cattle—Demand good at full prices; sales 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers $7 50@8 00; fair to good $6 00@7 00; common $4 00@5 50. Sheep firmer; sales 8,000 head at $4 00@7 00. Hogs—Demand fair and prices advanced; sales 7,000 head at $6 00@6 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour active at $6 25@7 00. Wheat firm at $1 45@1 50. Corn in good demand at 58@59c. Oats steady at 41@ 50c. Provisions steady. Pork $15 (asked no bid). Lard steady at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats steady at 6¾@7¾@8c. Whisky quiet at 95¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Cotton steady at 15¾@15¾c. Flour active at $6@6 50. Corn active at 65@70c. Oats held at 55c. Lard dull at 9¾@9¾c. Pork nominally $16. Bulk meats—demand good at 6¾@7¾a 7¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 62@66c. Oats quiet at 42¾ c. Petroleum firm at 11c for standard white, car lots.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 5.—Cotton steady at 15¾a 16c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 5.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 74@75c. Barley steady; prime Canada $1 65.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Calabria	January 7	Liverpool.
Caledonia	January 7	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 7	Liverpool.
Cimbria	January 8	Hamburg.
Australia	January 10	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	January 10	France.
Oceanic	January 10	Liverpool.
State of Penn'a	January 10	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	January 10	Liverpool.
Canada	January 10	Liverpool.
Pembroke	January 10	Cardiff.
Weser	January 10	Bremen.
City of New York	January 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Rhein	January 17	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Erin	January 24	Liverpool.
Gre

THE VERY LATEST.

The Virginius Negotiation

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Minister Sickles

Inside History of the Complications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1874.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last, I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of part of its passengers and crew and the restoration of the ship and survivors, would be transmitted to Congress.

In compliance with the expectations then held out, now transmit the papers and correspondence on this subject. On the 26th of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the custom house, at New York, as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made the oath required by law, that he was the true and only owner of said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requirements of the laws of the United States in that behalf, she cleared in the usual way for the port of Cayosa, and on or about the 4th of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made a voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made a practice of putting forth the claim to American nationality, which on was recognized by the authorities at such ports. When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston, in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag, and to claim the protection, as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels, registered and part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon any alien powers the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the role of the law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent, the offense was one against the law of the United States, justiciable only in their tribunals. When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her, and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of the international law, but in contravention of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the jurisdiction of the United States, and for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties. The principles upon which these demands rested, could not be seriously questioned; but it was suggested by the Spanish government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the protection given her by her papers, and that therefore it might be proper for the United States, after the surrender of the vessel and survivors, to dispense with the salute to the flag, if a point such had been established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offense committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrender of the vessel and survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles on which our demand had been founded. I therefore had the less hesitation in agreeing to the arrangement finally made between the two governments—an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States. Under this arrangement, the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the navy of the United States at Manila Bonda on the island of Cuba, on the 16th inst. She was in an unseaworthy condition. On the passage to New York, she encountered one of the most tempestuous of the winter storms. At the risk of their lives, the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat, but their efforts were unavailing and she sank off Cape Fear. The persons who survived the massacre were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th inst., and reached the port of New York in safety. This evidence establishes on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius, at the time of the capture, was improperly bearing the flag of the United States, it transpired that the order for the execution of the Attorney General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister expressing, on behalf of his government, a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

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THE CORRESPONDENCE

is very voluminous and contains the following features. On the 6th of November, General Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the Virginius had been captured six miles from Jamaica; General Ryan, Captain Frye and two others executed, and that the Captain General of Cuba had ordered, on Sickles, suggestions, to await orders. The Secretary telegraphed Sickles, in reply, that the summary proceedings demanded investigation as being inhuman; that reparation would be required if American citizens had been wrongfully executed. Sickles next day reported his interviews with President Castelar. The latter, he said, had ordered that no person be executed without the authority of the Captain and thereupon, Sickles expressed satisfaction. He subsequently telegraphed that he found that the Spanish government would spontaneously do everything required by public law and treaty obligation; that the Spanish government regretted the execution of the four prisoners, and orders were sent to stay further proceedings. On the 8th of November, Sickles gave a detailed account of an interview with the Minister of State, who said that no formal demand would be necessary on the part of the United States, as the Spanish government would at once take up the question and decide it. The case of the Deerhound was cited, and the same principles would be applied to the Virginius. After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed to Sickles as follows:

"Accounts have been received from Havana of the execution of the captain, thirty-six of the crew and eighteen others. If true, General Sickles will protest against the act as brutal and barbarous, and summary reparation will be demanded." The Secretary confidentially informs Sickles that doubts were expressed of the right of the Virginius to display the American flag. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles that the course of the Spanish government was accepted as evidence of willingness to administer justice. The condemnation of the act should be followed by punishment. Sickles was instructed to say so to the Spanish government, and that this government feared that Spain could not control the insurrection of the Cuban Espanol in Cuba.

General Sickles, November 19th, states that he had an interview with President Castelar, who said that such scandals must cease; that interrogations had been addressed to the Captain General, and that as soon as they arrived, General Sickles would receive a communication. The Minister of State informed Sickles of the execution of the prisoners, the order coming from Madrid arriving too late to prevent it; but the slaughter had ceased. The discussion between Sickles and the Minister is given. Orders would be issued to assure United States citizens the protection of ordinary nationals. General Sickles urged a speedy solution of the difficulty.

Secretary Fish telegraphed Sickles, November 14th: "Your telegram announcing the adjournment of the conference received. Unless abundant reparation shall have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the Virginius and the release and delivery to the United States of the persons captured on her, who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be assisted in the port of Santiago, and the signal punishment of the officials who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and execution of the passengers and crew. In case of a refusal of satisfactory reparation within twenty days from this date, you will, at the expiration of that time, cause your Legation and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of the Legation. You may leave the printed matter in cases which constitute the library, in charge of some friendly power, which you may select and which will consent to take charge of them. You will significate the receipt of this by telegraphing in plain the word 'view Jersey.'" (Signed.) FISH."

The same day protests were made to the Spanish government against the summary executions, and on the 15th Minister Sickles telegraphed to Fish: "Must demand by note to-day at three o'clock in the afternoon;" and on the same day telegraphed: "Received an ill-tempered note from Minister of State, respecting protest, and saying that Spain would, nevertheless, consider and decide the question according to law and dignity."

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(Signed)

Fish telegraphed, November 25, to Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave. If a proposition is submitted, you will refer it to Washington, and defer action." Sickles informed Fish, November 25, that Lord Granville regarded the reparation demanded as just and moderate. On the 30th, Sickles telegraphed to Fish that Castelar said Sickles would receive a note that day recognizing the principles involved in the American demand was made, and asking a delay till December 25 for an investigation.

Sickles, November 26, acknowledges the receipt of instructions; that he had notified the Minister of State that he may defer reply and reserve for passports and transmits the substance of a note received from the Minister of State containing a proposal for an adjustment. Sickles telegraphs Fish, on November 28, announcing that it had been informally agreed at Madrid that reparation should be made in accordance with the American demand, and that he was informed that a different proposition had been authorized by Fish and accepted by the Spanish government, and he inquires whether this is true. Fish to Sickles, November 29: "I says that, supposing from the tenor of Minister Sickles' dispatches, that he had left Madrid, the reply to the Spanish proposal was communicated to Admiral Polo, who now says that negotiations are going on at Madrid. Having received notice that General Sickles would demand his passports at three o'clock, it was supposed that these negotiations had been dropped.

Fish to General Sickles, November 29, says: "The Spanish Minister yesterday made a proposal embracing the substance of the demands of the 16th of November, with slight variations, which has been accepted and is pending. December 2nd, Fish telegraphed to General Sickles that power had been sent to Admiral Polo to negotiate as to the time and place for the surrender of the Virginius. The result was given and the correspondence between Fish and Sickles relative to the latter's resignation, already published, appears in the documents.

Here follows the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington, the substance of which has been printed. The memorandum of an interview between Admiral Polo and Fish, November 21, 1873, is given. Fish declines to take the arbitration of the question of an indignity to the flag. He is willing to submit all questions which are properly subjects of reference. He is surprised to find no expressions of regret from Spain of disapproval of the hasty execution, or of a readiness to release the vessel and survivors. Arbitration would be postponement. It was desirable to have the settlement complete before the assembling of Congress. The United States strongly desire a friendly settlement.

Admiral Polo to Fish, November 23d, notifying him when and where the testimony of crew, wood and other witnesses will be taken.

Admiral Polo to Fish, November 23d, inclosing a telegram from Madrid that the reported manifestations against General Sickles are not true. Fish to Admiral Polo, November 24th, respecting the proposed examination of witnesses in New York. A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo, handed to Fish by Admiral Polo, November 26th, asking where the United States will audit the results of the investigation by Spain, when the President will submit the question to Congress, and for statements of offenses in violation of treaty stipulations and international law. A memorandum of statement by Secretary Fish to Admiral Polo, November 24th, giving the reason why his impracticability to wait, and reasons why the President must submit the facts to Congress. A general statement of the points of offense is here given. A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo, handed to Fish by Admiral Polo, November 26th, saying the news was contradictory as to the right of the Virginius to carry the United States flag; it may appear that she was the subject of reacclamation against the United States; Spain suspends her reclamations and asks the United States to do the same till the facts are known; no satisfaction possible till the right to demand it is established. Fish to Admiral Polo, November 26th, says the United States will consider the subject of reclamation when the honor of the flag is atoned for; the identity of the vessel not questioned in any irregularity in her papers, therefore, is merely technical. On November 27th, the Spanish government asks that Spain hold the Virginius while seeking proof to justify her capture; this request was refused. Admiral Polo then asks whether, if the vessel be given up, inquiries will be instituted by the United States with a view to the punishment of any who might be found to have violated the laws of the United States, reserving the question of salute for further information. Fish consults the President and accepts the proposal. If the vessel and survivors are delivered forthwith, the salute will be dispensed with, if Spain, before December 25th, satisfied the United States that the Virginius has no right to carry the flag. In that case, proceedings will be commenced in the courts of the United States against the vessel and the survivors implicated. Spain is also to proceed in accordance with the second proposition to Sickles.

Here follows the agreement between Fish and Admiral Polo, November 29th, as to the time, place and manner of the surrender of the Virginius, and the release of the crew; the mode of restoring the salute, if not dispensed with. Admiral Polo to Fish, December 16th, transmitted evidence in order to show that the Virginius, at the time of her capture (30th), was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States.

Secretary Fish to Admiral Polo, December 22, acknowledging the receipt of 129 enclosures, making it appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virg nius was not entitled to carry the flag at the time of her capture; the salute will, therefore, be dispensed with and, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, inquiries will be instituted and proceedings commenced against the vessel and persons appearing to be guilty of illegal acts committed therewith.

The documents conclude with a large mass of consular and miscellaneous correspondence, including copies of the agreement with Admiral Polo, addressed to Secretary Robeson, and requesting that instructions may be given for carrying it out; also the opinion of Attorney General Williams, that the Virginius, at the time of capture, was without right and improperly bearing the American flag. Fish, December 17, transmits the opinion of the Attorney General to Secretary Robeson, and requests that steps may be taken to notify the proper officers at Santiago that the salute will be dispensed with. Admiral Polo to Fish, January 5, expresses, on behalf of his government a disclaimer of an intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SYMPATHY FOR EMPEROR WILLIAM IN HIS ULTRA-MONTANE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, January 5.—The following are the resolutions prepared for the public meeting to be held at St. James's Hall, London, under presidence of Earl Russell, on Tuesday, 27th of January, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German government in its conflict with the Ultramontanes. First—That this meeting desires to express to His Majesty, Emperor of Germany, a deep sense of its admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date September 3, 1873. Second—That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and, therefore, deeply sympathizes with the Empire of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome. Third—That the chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and to the German people.

Spain.

ADDRESS OF CASTELAR—THE CAPITAL QUIET.

MADRID, January 5.—Senor Castelar, in his letter, addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d etat. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with wrongdoings, which conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by the bayonet." Several members of the ministry which preceded Castelar, approve of the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

AFFAIRS UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT—RIOTING IN ZARAGOSSA.

MADRID, January 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day, suspending the constitutional guarantees and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870, for the maintenance of public order.

Decrees are also published appointing Senor Marton Minister of Justice; Senor Maglerra Minister of Public Works, and Senor Albarce Civil Governor of Madrid. The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz, has ordered the publication of all artist and intransigente newspapers to be stopped.

An armed rising of Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours' fighting the troops took two hundred insurgents prisoners and captured two cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Steamships Pomerania and Celtic, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 5.—Consols for money 91⅜@92; for account 92⅝@92⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 107; ex. 5s, 1874; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central 97; Erie 43; Illinois Central 97; Erie preferred 68⅝. Turpentine 31s.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 58 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton quiet at 5 3-16@5 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 67s. 6d. Pork 67s. 6d. Beef 84s. Tallow 39s.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—5-20s of 1862, 97¾.

ROCK OIL.

An Immense Formation of Petroleum-Bearing Shale on the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

Some months ago the attention of certain parties was called to a singular formation of rock on the Union Pacific Railroad (in the vicinity of Green river, some three hundred miles west of Cheyenne), which seemed charged with a crude kind of oil. Subsequent tests have been carefully conducted, and the results are of the most important character.

In conducting these experiments a furnace was used that contained a cast-iron retort, 12 feet long, and capable of holding 500 pounds of shale. At the top of this retort were two iron pipes for the escape of gases; these pipes passed through troughs of water, and further on were smaller pipes running downward and opening into pails attached to their lower ends for the reception of the oil.

The retort was heated to dull redness and then charged with 250 pounds of the shale, and the heat kept uniform as possible for hours. Very soon a dense yellow vapor began to come off, the greater part of which condensed and dripped into the pails. The heat was continued for five hours, and the oil was then measured and weighed with the following result: Number of gallons of oil in 2,000 pounds of shale 14; total weight of oil to 2,000 pounds of shale, 200; weight per gallon 8. 5; per cent. of oil in one ton of shale, 13.

On another occasion 333 pounds of an inferior shale were used, and the quantity yielded four gallons of oil, or twenty-four gallons to the ton.

The deposits of this shale in the neighborhood of Green river are enormous, the strata being in one place 150 feet in thickness. The shale burns very freely, and could be used as fuel in manufacturing the oil, if desirable.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the following nominations for city officers are looked upon as certain to be made: For Mayor, Hon. William S. Stokley; City Solicitor, General H. H. Collis; Receiver of Taxes, Mr. Thomas J. Smith. The *Democracy*, the *Bulletin* says, are rearing air-castles innumerable. Like children before Christmas they expect wonders. The new Constitution has given them some slight stimulus and they will make a strong effort to secure the Mayoralty. The more cautious ones are in favor of nominating some schon of famous Revolutionary stock, and make the issue one of "industrial line." It is understood that a committee has waited upon a gentleman of this class and offered the nomination—the gentleman has taken until Monday to decide.

There are, however, some Democrats who do not believe in "ancestry," and claim that the "silk stocking" gentlemen have heretofore proved failures. They are of, and for, the masses, and want a leader of popularity. No little money is being spent amongst this branch of the Democracy. Rumor has it that within a day or two a meeting will be held for the bringing forward of A. K. McClure as the man for Centennial Mayor. It is claimed that he will receive the support of several newspapers, and it is said that he thinks he will make the best leader. Henry M. Phillips, Esq., George W. Biddle and John O. James are also mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. For City Solicitor, Charles Henry Jones will no doubt be the nominee.

General.

During Governor Perham's three terms of service in Maine, the public debt of the State has been reduced $2,000,000, and the annual interest account cut down $90,000. A system of free high schools has also been established during his administration. The means of transportation have been greatly enlarged, and there have been no defalcations.

The Democratic Central Committee of Richland county, Ohio, has in accordance with a request from the Mansfield *Herald* and the Republican Convention, appointed a committee to investigate the official conduct of county officers. A similar committee appointed by a Republican convention will act with this one, and if there is anything rotten in Richland county it will very probably be known.

Among the recent applicants for commissions in the Massachusetts State militia was a citizen of Boston who served honorably in the Mexican war and was a lieutenant in the rebellion, and yet he could neither read nor write. He had no commission, after the surrender of the vessel and survivors. Arbitration would be postponement. It was desirable to have the

CITY MATTERS.

City Mortality.

Dr. N. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending January 3, there were seventy three deaths in this city. Of this number, 30 were males, 37 females, 67 white and 6 colored. Nineteen deaths occurred in Allegheny City last week, as is shown by the statement of Health Officer Hoch. Of these 7 were males, 12 females, and all white.

Suit for Wages.

Anthony O'Donnell yesterday filed a libel in the United States Circuit Court against the steamer Tigress for refusing to pay his wages. The suit is to recover the difference between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month on a yearly contract. The boat denies the claim in toto. Commissioner McCandless holds the matter under advisement.

Week of Prayer—Third Day.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance has recommended the following as the subjects for prayer to-day: Prayer—For the Christian Church; for her increase in faith, holiness and love; for persecuted and suffering Christians; for Christian liberty, and for the more abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit.—Col. 1:9—11; Heb. 13:3; Heb. 3:2.

Fire Department Order.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have issued a special order forbidding members of the department, under penalty of discharge, from entering saloons while on duty, or with their uniforms on. The Chief Engineer and his assistants are to be held responsible for the strict enforcement of the order. The order is neatly printed and has been posted in all the engine houses.

The Industrial School.

The free industrial school ordered by the Central Board was opened last evening at the Ralston school house. There were forty-seven pupils in attendance, including every branch of trade, and all seemed interested in the effort to aid young mechanics who cannot attend day school. Two teachers are employed and instruction will be given in all needed branches and especially in mechanism. Young men should take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded. The success of the school depends upon those for whom it has been established.

To be Argued Next Week.

The appeal from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, relative to the constitutionality of certain acts of Assembly regulating the Constitutional Convention, will, it is said, come up before the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, next week, for argument. The complainants, it will be remembered, sought to enjoin the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer from issuing warrants for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offense committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrender of the vessel and survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles on which our demand had been founded. I therefore had the less hesitation in agreeing to the arrangement finally made between the two governments—an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States. Under this arrangement, the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the navy of the United States at Manila Bonda on the island of Cuba, on the 16th inst. She was in an unseaworthy condition. On the passage to New York, she encountered one of the most tempestuous of the winter storms. At the risk of their lives, the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat, but their efforts were unavailing and she sank off Cape Fear. The persons who survived the massacre were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th inst., and reached the port of New York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius, at the time of the capture, was improperly bearing the flag of the United States, it transpired that the order for the execution of the Attorney General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister expressing, on behalf of his government, a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

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Fish telegraphed to General Sickles, November 21st: "Your telegram, suggesting a possible difference of attitude on the part of Spain in Madrid and here, which you think calls for your withdrawal from Madrid, and asking a request that the Italian government authorize its representative to care for your library at Madrid, has been laid before the President, who considers that the public interests require that you should remain at your post until the expiration of the time heretofore named, or until further orders. If a difference exists, as you suggest, the President feels it his duty to take into consideration the propriety of withdrawing that of Washington, which approach most nearly to a compliance with our just demands, and depends upon you to co-operate with our efforts to induce Spain to make such concessions as may avert a rupture between the two republics. Without questioning the seniority of the Madrid Cabinet, it will not be possible to send a vessel to Valencia. FISH."

(Signed)

Fish telegraphed, November 25, to Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave. If a proposition is submitted, you will refer it to Washington, and defer action." Sickles informed Fish, November 25, that Lord Granville regarded the reparation demanded as just and moderate. On the 30th, Sickles telegraphed to Fish that Castelar said Sickles would receive a note that day recognizing the principles involved in the American demand was made, and asking a delay till December 25 for an investigation.

Sickles, November 26, acknowledges the receipt of instructions; that he had notified the Minister of State that he may defer reply and reserve for passports and transmits the substance of a note received from the Minister of State containing a proposal for an adjustment. Sickles telegraphs Fish, on November 28, announcing that it had been informally agreed at Madrid that reparation should be made in accordance with the American demand, and that he was informed that a different proposition had been authorized by Fish and accepted by the Spanish government, and he inquires whether this is true. Fish to Sickles, November 29: "I says that, supposing from the tenor of Minister Sickles' dispatches, that he had left Madrid, the reply to the Spanish proposal was communicated to Admiral Polo, who now says that negotiations are going on at Madrid. Having received notice that General Sickles would demand his passports at three o'clock, it was supposed that these negotiations had been dropped.

Fish to General Sickles, November 29, says: "The Spanish Minister yesterday made a proposal embracing the substance of the demands of the 16th of November, with slight variations, which has been accepted and is pending. December 2nd, Fish telegraphed to General Sickles that power had been sent to Admiral Polo to negotiate as to the time and place for the surrender of the Virginius. The result was given and the correspondence between Fish and Sickles relative to the latter's resignation, already published, appears in the documents.

Here follows the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington, the substance of which has been printed. The memorandum of an interview between Admiral Polo and Fish, November 21, 1873, is given. Fish declines to take the arbitration of the question of an indignity to the flag. He is willing to submit all questions which are properly subjects of reference. He is surprised to find no expressions of regret from Spain of disapproval of the hasty execution, or of a readiness to release the vessel and survivors. Arbitration would be postponement. It was desirable to have the settlement complete before the assembling of Congress. The United States strongly desire a friendly settlement.

Admiral Polo to Fish, November 23d, notifying him when and where the testimony of crew, wood and other witnesses will be taken.

Admiral Polo to Fish, November 23d, inclosing a telegram from Madrid that the reported manifestations against General Sickles are not true. Fish to Admiral Polo, November 24th, respecting the proposed examination of witnesses in New York. A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo, handed to Fish by Admiral Polo, November 26th, asking where the United States will audit the results of the investigation by Spain, when the President will submit the question to Congress, and for statements of offenses in violation of treaty stipulations and international law. A memorandum of statement by Secretary Fish to Admiral Polo, November 24th, giving the reason why his impracticability to wait, and reasons why the President must submit the facts to Congress. A general statement of the points of offense is here given. A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo, handed to Fish by Admiral Polo, November 26th, saying the news was contradictory as to the right of the Virginius to carry the United States flag; it may appear that she was the subject of reacclamation against the United States; Spain suspends her reclamations and asks the United States to do the same till the facts are known; no satisfaction possible till the right to demand it is established. Fish to Admiral Polo, November 26th, says the United States will consider the subject of reclamation when the honor of the flag is atoned for; the identity of the vessel not questioned in any irregularity in her papers, therefore, is merely technical. On November 27th, the Spanish government asks that Spain hold the Virginius while seeking proof to justify her capture; this request was refused. Admiral Polo then asks whether, if the vessel be given up, inquiries will be instituted by the United States with a view to the punishment of any who might be found to have violated the laws of the United States, reserving the question of salute for further information. Fish consults the President and accepts the proposal. If the vessel and survivors are delivered forthwith, the salute will be dispensed with, if Spain, before December 25th, satisfied the United States that the Virginius has no right to carry the flag. In that case, proceedings will be commenced in the courts of the United States against the vessel and the survivors implicated. Spain is also to proceed in accordance with the second proposition to Sickles.

Here follows the agreement between Fish and Admiral Polo, November 29th, as to the time, place and manner of the surrender of the Virginius, and the release of the crew; the mode of restoring the salute, if not dispensed with. Admiral Polo to Fish, December 16th, transmitted evidence in order to show that the Virginius, at the time of her capture (30th), was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States.

Secretary Fish to Admiral Polo, December 22, acknowledging the receipt of 129 enclosures, making it appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virg nius was not entitled to carry the flag at the time of her capture; the salute will, therefore, be dispensed with and, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, inquiries will be instituted and proceedings commenced against the vessel and persons appearing to be guilty of illegal acts committed therewith.

The documents conclude with a large mass of consular and miscellaneous correspondence, including copies of the agreement with Admiral Polo, addressed to Secretary Robeson, and requesting that instructions may be given for carrying it out; also the opinion of Attorney General Williams, that the Virginius, at the time of capture, was without right and improperly bearing the American flag. Fish, December 17, transmits the opinion of the Attorney General to Secretary Robeson, and requests that steps may be taken to notify the proper officers at Santiago that the salute will be dispensed with. Admiral Polo to Fish, January 5, expresses, on behalf of his government a disclaimer of an intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SYMPATHY FOR EMPEROR WILLIAM IN HIS ULTRA-MONTANE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, January 5.—The following are the resolutions prepared for the public meeting to be held at St. James's Hall, London, under presidence of Earl Russell, on Tuesday, 27th of January, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German government in its conflict with the Ultramontanes. First—That this meeting desires to express to His Majesty, Emperor of Germany, a deep sense of its admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date September 3, 1873. Second—That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and, therefore, deeply sympathizes with the Empire of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome. Third—That the chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and to the German people.

Spain.

ADDRESS OF CASTELAR—THE CAPITAL QUIET.

MADRID, January 5.—Senor Castelar, in his letter, addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d etat. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with wrongdoings, which conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by the bayonet." Several members of the ministry which preceded Castelar, approve of the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

AFFAIRS UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT—RIOTING IN ZARAGOSSA.

MADRID, January 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day, suspending the constitutional guarantees and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870, for the maintenance of public order.

Decrees are also published appointing Senor Marton Minister of Justice; Senor Maglerra Minister of Public Works, and Senor Albarce Civil Governor of Madrid. The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz, has ordered the publication of all artist and intransigente newspapers to be stopped.

An armed rising of Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours' fighting the troops took two hundred insurgents prisoners and captured two cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Steamships Pomerania and Celtic, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 5.—Consols for money 91⅜@92; for account 92⅝@92⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 107; ex. 5s, 1874; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central 97; Erie 43; Illinois Central 97; Erie preferred 68⅝. Turpentine 31s.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 58 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton quiet at 5 3-16@5 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 67s. 6d. Pork 67s. 6d. Beef 84s. Tallow 39s.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—5-20s of 1862, 97¾.

ROCK OIL.

An Immense Formation of Petroleum-Bearing Shale on the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

Some months ago the attention of certain parties was called to a singular formation of rock on the Union Pacific Railroad (in the vicinity of Green river, some three hundred miles west of Cheyenne), which seemed charged with a crude kind of oil. Subsequent tests have been carefully conducted, and the results are of the most important character.

In conducting these experiments a furnace was used that contained a cast-iron retort, 12 feet long, and capable of holding 500 pounds of shale. At the top of this retort were two iron pipes for the escape of gases; these pipes passed through troughs of water, and further on were smaller pipes running downward and opening into pails attached to their lower ends for the reception of the oil.

The retort was heated to dull redness and then charged with 250 pounds of the shale, and the heat kept uniform as possible for hours. Very soon a dense yellow vapor began to come off, the greater part of which condensed and dripped into the pails. The heat was continued for five hours, and the oil was then measured and weighed with the following result